THE PHARMACOPOEIA.

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

LONDON.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH NOTES, INDEXES OF NEW NAMES, PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

By the late THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.

LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE SIXTH EDITION,

REVISED, AND ADAPTED TO THE LAST IMPROVED EDITION OF THE COLLEGE;

WITH AN INDEX,

SHEWING THE GENERAL DOSES OF MEDICINES.

By JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
PHYSICIAN TO THE MAGDALEN,
AND TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY H. S. WOODFALL,

FOR T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1793.

At the Court at St. JAMES's, the 16th of *January*, 1788.

PRESENT

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord *Herbert.*
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord *Onſlow.*
Lord Steward.	Lord *Sydney.*
Marquis of *Carmarthen.*	Lord *Hawkeſbury.*
Viſcount *Weymouth.*	Mr. *Pitt.*

WHEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Phyſician to their Majeſties, and Preſident of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Phyſic in London, ſetting forth, that the ſaid Preſident and College have, with great care, pains, and induſtry, reviſed, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly publiſhed, intitled, Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis, preſcribing and directing the manner of preparing all ſorts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and meaſures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be publiſhed and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form preſcribed therein ſhould be practiſed by Apothecaries, and others, in their compoſitions of medicines. The memorialiſt, therefore, moſt humbly prays, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to enforce the obſervance thereof, in ſuch manner as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet. His Majeſty this day took the ſaid memorial into his royal conſideration, and, being deſirous to provide in all caſes for the common good of his people, and being perſuaded that the eſtabliſhing the general uſe of the ſaid book may tend to the prevention of ſuch deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majeſty's ſubjects are ſo highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all Apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the ſaid book, called Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis, is perfected, and ready to be publiſhed. And his Majeſty doth therefore ſtrictly require, charge, and command, all and ſingular Apothecaries, and others whoſe buſineſs it is to compound medicines, or diſtil oils or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majeſty's kingdom of Great-Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the ſaid Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis ſhall be printed and publiſhed, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or preſcription, or diſtil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or ſhall be in the ſaid Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or ſhall be directed, preſcribed, and ſet down, by the ſaid book, and according to the weights and meaſures that are or ſhall be therein limited, except it ſhall be by the ſpecial direction or preſcription of ſome learned Phyſician in that behalf. — And his Majeſty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary ſhall not only incur his Majeſty's juſt diſpleaſure, but be proceeded againſt, for ſuch their contempt and offences, according to the utmoſt ſeverity of the law.

W. FAWKENER.

TO

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

Of FELBRIG, in NORFOLK:

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT For the CITY of NORWICH.

SIR,

IF I have taken the liberty of addreſſing to you this Work, it is not from a preſumption of any merit in ſuch a Tranſlation—nor yet to ſeek an occaſion of praiſing your legiſlative abilities, or your literary accompliſhments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health muſt have your approbation, and your ſupport as a legiſlator,—if ſuch ſupport be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful

deſire

deſire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleaſure, I have enjoyed in the friendſhip of a WINDHAM,—to aſſure you that I feel a ſatisfaction, ſomething like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity,—and that I cannot but be,

With the moſt ſincere Reſpect,

Your affectionate humble

Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe,
February 26, 1786.

DR.

DR. HEALDE's TRANSLATION OF THE COLLEGE PREFACE.

ALMOST half a century has elapſed ſince our predeceſſors executed the ſame taſk we have now undertaken, no leſs to the praiſe of their judgement than their diligence. If medicine, during that ſpace, advanced not equally with other uſeful arts, it received many valuable improvements, as well from the induſtry and diſcoveries of others, as from thoſe more particularly who have, of late, ſtudied Chemiſtry with unuſual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reaſon, it became our duty to examine anew the common inſtruments of the art of healing, we thought *that* duty required us to employ all the aſſiſtance which could be derived from modern chemiſtry; and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our

principal wiſh that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Phyſic, ſhould be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more ſcientifically digeſted and arranged, than had been uſual among us. All our care was not, however, ſo far waſted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them curſorily and by chance; as the compoſition of each Medicine was ſeparately and carefully weighed; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added,—if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any ſcruple in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little uſe, and to nſert others more uſeful,—in ſuch a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in conſtant uſe and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces ſhould remain of anile ſuperſtition; and, if any thing unneceſſary, or of little uſe, be ſcattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our ſucceſſors to

correct or reject it, than to oppoſe erroneous opinions too pertinaceouſly—whilſt they are innocent. We have conſulted ſimplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that ſuch things only ſhould be compounded as commodiouſly unite together and tend to one and the ſame deſign. Hence it happens that ſome prodigious and enormous *antidotes*, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of ſubſtances collected from all quarters, and oppoſite in their virtues, are now at laſt diſplaced;—a manifeſt proof that neither the authority of ancient cuſtom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The ancients were miſerably occupied with the fear and the correction of poiſons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poiſons; for, medicine ſeems not now to be averſe to them as to inveterate enemies, but to have brought them over to its party, and to make uſe of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of

theſe (which we have ourſelves tried) we have enrolled in our liſt, ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diſeaſes, ſhall demonſtrate their efficacy.—It would be too raſh to adopt, as known, what has not been, as yet, ſufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to ſome an opportunity to find fault; ſince there is ſcarcely any one who does not more willingly uſe names to which he has been accuſtomed, than new ones. But the deſign of theſe changes is, firſt, that ſome vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old Chemiſts, or otherwiſe, ſhould fall into diſuſe (as much as poſſible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each compoſition ſhould, by its title, rather ſhew what it is, than for what intention it is deſigned,—and of what principles it conſiſts, rather than in what caſes it is uſeful, or to what parts of the body appropriated: and laſtly, that no remedy ſhould be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard

to the names we have arbitrarily given to the *three alkaline Salts*, (of which one, indeed, had been long in uſe, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth ſo much convenience and brevity, that they may juſtly claim, at leaſt, the excuſe of Phyſicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that ſo many novelties muſt be diſagreeable to thoſe who deal in medicines; eſpecially at firſt, and before they conceive them perfectly; but that diſguſt, however great it may be, will be got the better of eaſily, ceaſe of itſelf, and give place to a cuſtom, more proper, more pleaſant, and more uſeful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Diſpenſatory in every reſpect complete and perfect—nor of the little reaſon there is for hoping it would pleaſe all mankind:—we pretend not to undertake any ſuch thing; and ſhall really congratulate ourſelves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work anſwers in ſome degree the purpoſe of alleviating the evils of ſickneſs, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

THE Tranſlator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries.—He hopes the tranſlation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always neceſſary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to ſome ſuperfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been perſuaded to mention the doſes of medicines; and has, in ſome meaſure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the ſame medicines are given in various doſes, not only in different diſeaſes, but in different circumſtances of the ſame diſeaſe.

P. S. In the laſt and preſent Edition an account is given of the articles of the Materia Medica lately adopted; of the others it ſeemed leſs neceſſary after the experience of a century or more.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.

THE College finding it neceſſary to reprint the Pharmacopœia of 1788, have thought proper to reviſe it, and to correct ſome few inaccuracies. Several Formulæ alſo are added: ſome are materially altered, and the names of a few officinals changed for others more ſcientific. The tranſlation of the work by the late Dr. Healde muſt therefore now neceſſarily appear very different from the original:—to remove this inconvenience is the deſign of the preſent Edition. In ſome inſtances I have ventured to alter the manner of the laſt tranſlation; but this has been done ſparingly, and only where the ſenſe was thought to be obſcurely expreſſed:—

the remarks I have left almoſt wholly as I found them, although ſome ſeem yet to border upon futility:—the few additions to them of my own will probably neither diminiſh nor extend the reputation of the book, and therefore need not be particularly diſtinguiſhed.

As the pronunciation even of the moſt common technical terms in medicine is ſometimes, from ignorance or cuſtom very barbarouſly perverted, I have endeavoured to aſcertain the exact meaſure of a variety of words, in order that we may all hereafter ſpeak the ſame language in a ſimilar manner. I have indeed advanced but a very few paces towards a perfect ſyſtem of medical orthology;—but little as the progreſs is which I have made, it will probably be objected to me, that I have performed it imperfectly:—Words of uncertain derivation will always be meaſured by the *arbitrium loquendi* of ingenious and learned men; and therefore when no etymology could be traced, I have availed myſelf of the friendſhip of ſome of

the

the firſt botaniſts of the preſent age, whoſe deciſion, I truſt, will be thought ſufficient to eſtabliſh both the juſtice and the propriety of any doubtful expreſſion. Some few words which are derivatives from the Greek may alſo appear to be improperly marked: but if I could not (which I certainly can) produce an authority equal in every reſpect to any which is adduced againſt me, yet I ſhould think myſelf fully juſtified in fixing the quantity according to the proſody of the Latin language, whenever the word has as it were been admitted into that community, and by common conſent and cuſtom naturalized:—inſtances are by no means wanting in our own language, where we forget the beauty of Grecian meaſures in the harmony of Engliſh numbers; and we cannot juſtly deny that licence to the Roman muſe, which we ſo freely and ſo conſtantly aſſume.

I am ſenſible that in another part of this work I muſt be under a neceſſity of requeſting almoſt an unlimited indulgence: the difficulty of fixing the quantities in medicine requires

requires much greater ability, than the meaſures of words: the variation in the remedy itſelf, the difference of conſtitutions, the period in the diſeaſe, and a variety of circumſtances influencing particular ſtates of the animal economy, all unite in rendering any attempt to fix the doſes of medicines very liable to doubt and contingency—Sheltering myſelf therefore under the protection of this uncertainty, I truſt that even the very errors will not be too harſhly condemned. Every medical practitioner muſt be obliged to confeſs, that he has occaſionally experienced an embarraſſment in apportioning the doſes of ſome of the moſt common remedies; we may eaſily therefore conceive that the exhibition of an unuſual, though moſt efficacious, medicine may frequently be neglected, becauſe we are ignorant of the quantity which might be preſcribed with ſafety. I am not diſpoſed to allow that, ſince Chemiſtry has made ſuch great and valuable additions to the Materia Medica, we have no need of a number of articles which the faſhion of the

pre-

preſent times almoſt diſregards as uſeleſs—for the perfect knowledge and judicious exhibition of a few active medicines ought not always to ſuperſede the prudent and ſucceſsful practice of the older ſchools—nor, becauſe the indefatigable perſeverance of mankind has explored the properties of a few refractory ſubſtances, and rendered even poiſons medicinal ſhould we forget or deſpiſe that pure abundance which has always been, and is ſtill every where ſupplied by the bountiful hand of nature. Although I greatly admire the ſcience, and much eſteem every remedy which Chemiſtry prepares for us, yet if ever this doctrine ſhould be generally embraced and practiſed, it may at laſt operate to the excluſion of all other remedies—becoming rather a ſubject for painful reflection, than for congratulatory exultation.

The perfection of an art is frequently obſtructed by the ſimplification and diminution of its inſtruments: the univerſal application of one to the purpoſes of all may be perhaps a proof of ingenuity, but not altogether of prudence; for, where many might

might have been employed with greater advantage, but are neglected merely from an habitual attachment to the eaſier exerciſe of a few, whatever we may gain in expedition, we ſhall loſe in excellence—facility of execution alſo ſometimes produces indolence, which is too often the prolific, though unſuſpecting, parent of ignorance.

J. LATHAM.

Eſſex-ſtreet,
June 22, 1791.

ADVER-

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TO THE

SIXTH EDITION.

IT is now exactly two years ſince I compleated the Reviſion of the fifth edition of Dr. Healde's tranſlation of the London Pharmacopoeia. In my preface I there obſerved, that I had left moſt of the late Tranſlator's remarks almoſt wholly as I had found them; and that as the additions, which I had taken the liberty of making, were but few, they might be allowed to paſs undiſtinguiſhed. However, upon comparing this with the fourth Edition, I think it right to mention that we ſhall here find many alterations in the original Remarks, and many obſervations added of my own:—ſo that if Blame ſhould any where attach for particular opinions, we may now at once by the compariſon of Editions diſcover the object of it. I could have added many other Remarks, and perhaps not unprofitably; I could alſo have expunged many common

common obſervations and perhaps not diſadvantageouſly—but I am merely performing the taſk of an Editor, not that of a Commentator:—wherever therefore I have at all deviated from that plan, I truſt I ſhall ſtand excuſed, as I have always endeavoured to unite the two characters in ſuch a manner as to render the book more generally uſeful, without being either very ſcrupulouſly exact on the one part, or officiouſly intruſive on the other.

J. LATHAM.

Eſſex-ſtreet,
June 22, 1793.

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THE

Pharmacopœia *Londinenſis*.

The London Diſpenſatory.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

IN this country two kinds of Weights are employed; with one we weigh gold and ſilver, with the other almoſt all other wares. The former we call *Troy-weight*, the latter *Avoirdupois-weight*. The pounds are differently divided: the former containing only twelve ounces, the latter ſixteen. The pound, as well as the ounce, alſo differs in weight; for the goldſmith's pound is leſs than the other, but the ounce greater *.

* The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, leſs by 1240 grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, the

We employ the pound of the goldſmiths, which we divide in this manner:

The pound	contains	twelve ounces.
The ounce		eight drams.
The dram		three ſcruples.
The ſcruple		twenty grains.

The meaſure likewiſe of liquids in this country differs: one being uſed for beer, and another for wine. We adopt the latter; uſing that meaſure for a pint which is called a *wine-pint*.

This pint we divide thus:

The pint	contains	ſixteen ounces.
The ounce		eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

the Avoirdupois only 437½ grains: that is, leſs by 42½ grains: ſo that ten ounces Troy are almoſt equal to eleven Avoirdupois. Now, as the compoſitions of the Diſpenſatory, and the extemporaneous preſcriptions of phyſicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its ſubdiviſions, the ingredients muſt be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not baniſhed entirely from the ſhops of apothecaries.

As

As a pound *weight* of ſcarcely any liquor fills the meaſure which we call a *pint*, we have every where diſtinctly marked how a ſubſtance is preſcribed, whether by weight or by meaſure*.

We deem mortars, made of braſs, or copper, improper for preparing medicines†.

And with reſpect alſo to meaſures, funnels, and veſſels employed for the evaporation of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or

* The precaution above-mentioned, though highly neceſſary in the original Latin of the PHARMACOPOEIA, is not ſo generally required in an Engliſh tranſlation. In Engliſh, the word PINT diſtinguiſhes the *Libra* by meaſure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its diviſions, the words *by weight* or *by meaſure* will, in this Tranſlation, be conſtantly inſerted.

† The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the ſofter abſorbent ſubſtances, rubbed for a ſhort time in a bell-metal mortar, uſually ſuppoſed not liable to abraſion, acquire in ſome degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the affuſion of volatile alkali.—As to veſſels of *lead* and its compounds, the danger attending their uſe is univerſally known and acknowledged.—See Mr. BLIZARD's Eſſay on bell-metal mortars and pewter veſſels, 8vo. 1786.

a mixed metal of which any part is copper or lead, we wiſh to ſee the uſe of them entirely exploded.

The Thermometer which we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By a *boiling heat** (*calor fervens*) muſt be underſtood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By a *gentle heat* (*calor lenis*) is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we uſe the words SPECIFIC GRAVITY, we ſuppoſe *the ſubſtance* mentioned to be of a temperature equal to 55 degrees of heat.

* Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the veſſel containing it from the fire, its heat is ſomewhat leſs; and as the word *fervens* is chiefly uſed in the directions for infuſions and ſolutions, the word *boiling* may not be an improper tranſlation of it.

MATERIA MEDICA.

In this catalogue of Materia Medica I could have wiſhed to have omitted the hiſtories of many ſimples, which the late Tranſlator introduced, thinking it better that the Reader ſhould himſelf conſult ſuch Authors as have written profeſſedly upon the ſubject, than to obtrude that upon him, which the nature of the work did not abſolutely ſeem to require. However, as the obſervations are very uſeful, and have been made with accuracy, they are ſuffered to retain their ſituation, rather as a mark of reſpect to his memory, than under any impreſſion of ſtrict local propriety.

A

Abrotŏnum,
Southernwood,
the *Leaf*.

Abſinthĭum maritĭmum,
Sea Wormwood,
the *Top*.

Artemiſia *Abrotanum*,
Linnæi Species Plantarum.

Artemiſia *maritima*,
L. S. P.

Abſinthium vulgare, *Common Wormwood*, the *Herb.*	Artemiſia *Abſinthium*, L. S. P.
Acetōſa pratenſis, *Meadow-Sorrel*, the *Leaf.*	Rumex *Acetoſa*, L. S. P.
Acidum Vitriolicum, *Vitriolic Acid*, *The ſpecific Gravity is to that of diſtilled Water as* 1,850, *to* 1,000	
Aconītum, *Blue Wolf's Bane*, or *Monk's Hood*, the *Herb.*	Aconitum *Nàpellus*, L. S. P.

This is a poiſonous plant, an extract of which was recommended about twenty-ſix years ago, by Dr. Storck, in rheumatic, venereal, and other painful complaints. He gave it in ſmall doſes, mixed with ſugar, magneſia, &c. which were to be gradually and cautiouſly augmented. *Haller*, in his *Hiſt. Stirp. Helv.* had ſuppoſed, from a bad figure annexed to Storck's tract, that the plant, with which he had made his experiments, was the *Aconitum cammarum Linn.* the flowers of which, according to *Murray*, are of a paler blue than thoſe of the Aconitum

Aconitum *Napellus*, and the helmet much longer, *Syſt. Veget. Linn.* 1784, p. 504, and the ſuppoſition of *Haller* has been repeated by *Bergius*. It has ſince however been aſſerted from Vienna, that Storck's plant was the Aconitum *Napellus*, repreſented in tab. 381 of *Jacquin's fl. Auſt.* the leaves of which are almoſt ſmooth, and on both ſides bright and ſublucid; by which it may be diſtinguiſhed from the other, even before its time of flowering, which is in Auguſt and September.—If the obſervation of *Thieliſch* in the *Abhandl. der Halliſch. naturf. Wiſſench.* be true, viz. that the Aconitum is efficacious principally before it produces ſtalks, and that, after the flowers appear, the leaves may be eaten with impunity, —July, the time of collecting it directed by the *Ph. Dan.* is not perhaps too ſoon. *Kæmpfer* employed, in the complaints mentioned above, a tincture of the dry plant in proof-ſpirit, which, he ſays, is of a deeper colour than if made with rectified ſpirit, and which he praiſes much in the *Act. Haſſ.*

Allium, *Garlic*, the *Root*.	Allium *ſativum*, L. S. P.
Alŏë Barbadenſis,	Aloë *perfoliata*,
—— Socotorīna,	L. S. P.
Barbadoes and *Socotrine Aloes*, the *inſpiſſated juices*.	

Althæa, *Marſhmallow*, the *Root* and *Leaf.*	Althæa *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Alūmen, *Alum.*	Argilla vitriolata.
Ammoniacum, *Ammoniacum*, the *Gum-reſin.*	
Amygdăla amāra, ——— dulcis, *Bitter and ſweet Almond*, the *Kernel.*	Amygdalus *communis*, L. S. P.
Anēthum, *Dill*, the *Seed.*	Anethum *graveolens*, L. S. P.
Angelĭca, *Angelica*, the *Root*, *Stalk*, *Leaf*, and *Seed.*	Angelica *Archangelica*, L. S. P.
Anīſum, *Aniſe*, the *Seed.*	Pimpinella *Aniſum*, L. S. P.
Antimonium, *Antimony.*	Antimonium ſulphuratum.
Arabicum Gummi, *Gum Arabic.*	Mimoſa *nilotica*, L. S. P.
Argentum, *Silver.*	

Arnĭca,

Arnĭca, Arnica *Montana*,
Leopard's Bane, L. S. P.
the *Herb*, *Flower*,
and *Root*.

This acrid and bitter plant grows in various mountainous parts of Europe; that, however, from Bohemia and Saxony, is preferred, on account of its ſtronger ſmell, *Pharm. Dan.* The apothecaries are cautioned not to miſtake other plants of ſimilar appearance for Leopard's Bane, ſuch as the Hypochœris maculata, *(Coſta,) Hagens Lehrb. der Apothekerk.*—or the Inula Dyſenterica *(Conyza media aſteris flore luteo)* the leaves of which are oblong, and ſomewhat downy, whilſt thoſe of Leopard's Bane are rather oval, entire, and ribbed like plantain. *Ph. Dan.*

It has long been in reputation in Germany as a reſolvent of coagulated blood, and generally given after contuſions and internal bleedings; from its ſuppoſed good effects in which caſes it has been called the *Panacea Lapſorum.* It was praiſed more than a century ago by *Fehr*, in the *Eph.* N. C. nor has time deſtroyed its reputation on the Continent, if we may judge by the great number of eminent perſons who have recommended it. Formerly an infuſion or decoction in beer, of a ʒi or ʒii of the herb alone, or with the flowers, was employed;—of late, the flowers have been preferred. Both are ſometimes diuretic, ſometimes diaphoretic, and very often they occaſion nauſea, anxiety, and vomiting. Some judgment, therefore is required in their exhibition.

Collin

Collin earneſtly recommends the flowers in paralytic and ſpaſmodic caſes, believing them to act, in ſome peculiar manner, on the ſenſorium commune, and whole nervous ſyſtem: but this opinion does not prevent his directing the evacuations previouſly proper in certain habits, at intervals, during their uſe. He gave an infuſion of ʒi—ʒiii in a lb. of water, or ʒi—ʒij of the powder, mixed with honey into an electuary, either of which was the quantity for a day. See his *Obſ. circa Morb. Part.* 4.

Aaſkow, phyſician to the Daniſh navy, whoſe experiments in palſies ſtrengthen the opinion of *Collin*, having heard from Doctor Mangor of Wiburg, that a ſtrong infuſion of theſe flowers was the popular remedy for intermittents in the diſtrict of Lutia, tried them in two caſes. He directed an infuſion of half a maniple in ℔ ſs of boiling ſmall beer, to be taken warm two hours before the paroxyſm by each patient, one of whom was cured by the firſt doſe, the other by the ſecond.—It vomited both ſmartly. See *Societ. Haun. Collect.*—*Aaſkow* adds, that the fear of theſe flowers doing miſchief, from the violence of their effects, is much leſſened, by the ſucceſsful uſe made of their infuſion, as common drink, in wounds of the cavities, of the breaſt particularly, by *Schmucker*, principal ſurgeon of the armies of the late (and I believe of the preſent) king of Pruſſia.

The Root of Arnica has been of late employed in dyſentery, either alone or joined with other remedies, by *Collin*, *Stolle*, &c.

Arum,

Arum, *Arum or Cuckow-pint*, the *freſh Root*,	Arum *maculatum*, L. S. P.
Aſa fœtida, *Aſa fœtida*, the *Gum-reſin*.	Ferula *Aſſa fœtida*, L. S. P.
Asărum, *Aſarabacca*, the *Leaf*.	Aſarum *europæum*, L. S. P.
Avēna, the *Oat*, its *Seed*.	Avena *ſativa*, L. S. P.
Aurantium Hiſpalenſe, *Seville Orange*. the *Leaf* and *Flower*; *Juice*, and *outer Rind* of the *Fruit*.	Citrus *Aurantium*, L. S. P.

The leaves of the Orange were introduced into practice, at Vienna, about 1760, by *De Haen*, from an aſſurance of the Oculiſt *Wenzel*, that the remedy for convulſions, then famous at the Hague and kept as a ſecret, conſiſted of them. They have been ſince given with advantage, and many examples are related of epilepſies cured by their uſe; but they have more frequently failed, as muſt often be the caſe, where too much is expected from any one remedy. *Hannes* haſtily publiſhed the caſe of

of an epilepſy, ſuppoſed to be cured by theſe leaves, which returned after an interval of eight months; and a patient of mine, in 1769, thought himſelf cured, becauſe the fits, which uſually returned at leaſt once every week, did not appear for ſeveral months, by taking ʒſs of theſe leaves thrice a day for ſome weeks. If, however, they do not frequently cure, they are often ſerviceable, and therefore deſerve a trial.

B

Balsămum Canadenſe, *Canada Balſam.* — Pinus *balſamea*, L. S. P.

Canada Balſam is a white tranſparent turpentine, becoming by age yellowiſh—of an agreeable ſmell, approaching to that of Balſam of Mecca—of a mild and ſlightly-bitter taſte. As artificial compoſitions were uſually ſold for the Cyprus, Straſburgh, and Venice turpentines, and as there was a difficulty (or impoſſibility) of procuring any of them unadulterated, the College rejected them. This, coming from one of our own colonies, may be expected pure, and doubtleſs can ſupply their place;—whether it may be ſubſtituted for the Balſam of Copaiva will require perhaps ſome experience to determine.

Balsămum Copaiva, *Balſam of Copaiva.* — Copaifera *officinalis*, L. S. P.

Balsămum Peruvianum, *Balſam of Peru.* — Myroxylon *peruiferum*, Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum.

Balsămum

Balsămum Tolutānum, *Balſam of Tolu.*	Toluifera *Balſamum*, L. S. P.
Bardāna, *Burdock*, the *Root.*	Arctium *Lappa*, L. S. P.
Barilla, *Barilla.*	Natron impurum.

Barilla, or Soda, is a ſaline and earthly concrete, artificially prepared by burning certain plants growing on the ſea-coaſts,—on thoſe of the Mediterranean and Caſpian ſeas particularly. It varies in character and goodneſs according to the place whence it is brought, the plants from which it is prepared, and perhaps from the mode of the preparation. The moſt eſteemed, of what is brought to us, is that of Alicant, called *de Berilla*, or *la Bariglia*, to which that of Carthagena is much inferior; and the ſort called *de Bourdine*, or *de Barech*, is fitter for the uſe of the ſoap-maker than the phyſician. *Ph. Dan.*

All the ſorts contain, beſides earth, the natron of the antients and of the preſent Pharmacopœia, for many years paſt uſually called *foſſil* or *mineral fixed alkali*; and moſt of them have a mixture of kali and ſome neutral ſalt,—ſometimes ſulphur and particles of iron. The more natron, and the leſs of other matters, it contains, the more valuable it is, at leaſt for medical purpoſes.

Barilla ſhould be choſen hard, dry, ſonorous, with many foramina,—of a grey colour, (blackiſh grey, inclining to blue, *Murray Apparat. Med. tom.* 4.) mixed with ſmall white particles, and larger ones blackiſh,—

diſc-

diſcovering, when moiſtened with ſaliva, a violet-ſmell, ſomewhat urinous and volatile. *Ph. Dan.*

That which is moiſt, fat, mixed with hairs or ſand, of a blackiſh or whitiſh green, eaſily becoming moiſt in the air, and ſmelling, when moiſtened, muddy and fetid,—without holes,—of a diſagreeable or ſaltiſh taſte, but not lixivious, and not readily effervеſcing with acids,—is to be rejected. *Ph. Dan.*

Becabunga, *Brook-lime*, the *Herb.*	Veronica *Beccabunga*, L. S. P.
Benzŏë, *Benzoin*, the *Reſin.*	Styrax *Benzoë*, Acta philoſophica Londinenſia.
Biſtorta, *Biſtort.* the *Root.*	Polygonum *Biſtorta*, L. S. P.
Bolus Gallicus, *French Bole.*	
Borax, *Borax.*	Natron boracicatum.

The origin of Borax is but imperfectly aſcertained.—Amongſt ſome intereſting obſervations upon the natural productions of the Eaſt, an account is found of Borax—which is copied into *Annales de Chemie, vol. 2. pag. 299. Obſervations ſur l'Origine du Tinckal ou Borax.*

Calămu

C.

Calămus aromaticus, *Sweet-ſcented Flag*, the *Root*.	Acorus *Calamus*, L. S. P.
Calx, *Quick-lime freſh burnt*.	Lapis calcareus purus recens uſtus.
Camphŏra, *Camphor*.	Laurus *Camphora*, L. S. P.
Cancer, *Crab*. the *Claws*.	Cancer *Pagurus*, Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ.
Canella alba, *White Canella*, *Winter's Bark*.	

Wherever the Linnæan name was at all doubtful, it has been thought better to leave it undetermined, than to offer it upon any authority which might afterwards perhaps prove to be erroneous.

Canthăris, *Cantharis*, commonly called *Spaniſh Fly*,	Meloë *veſicatorius*, L. S. N.

Car-

Cardamīne, *Cuckow-Flower*, or *Lady's Smock*, the *Flower*. — Cardamine *pratenſis*, L. S. P.

The white (or purpliſh white, See *Ray*) flowers of this plant, ſaid to be mentioned in a MS. of Dr. *Tanc. Robinſon*, as an antiſpoſmodic, have been brought into uſe by *Sir G. Baker*, who gave them with ſucceſs in ſpaſmodic aſthma, chorea, &c. The doſe he directed was from a ℈i to ʒi of the powdered flowers twice a day. See his Account in *Med. Tranſ. of the London College*, Vol. I.

Greding found them ineffectual in epilepſies, (one caſe perhaps excepted,) given *larga admodum doſi*;—but he does not ſay how large the doſe was. See *Ludwig. Adverſe. tom.* 3.

Cardamōmum minus, *Leſſer Cardamon*, the *Seed*. — Amomum *repens*, Sonnerati Iter.

Cardŭus benedictus, *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, the *Herb*. — Centaurea *benedicta*, L. S. P.

Carĭca, *Fig*, the *Fruit*. — Ficus *Carica*, L. S. P.

Carŭon, *Caraway*, the *Seed*. — Carum *Carui*, L. S. P.

Caryo-

Caryophyllus aromatica, *the Clove.* the *unripe ſeed-veſſel*, and its *eſſential Oil.*	Caryophyllus *aromaticus*, L. S. P.
Caryophyllum rubrum, *Clove July-Flower*, the *Flower.*	Dianthus *Caryophyllus*, L. S. P.
Caſcarilla, *Caſcarilla*, the *Bark.*	
Caſſia fiſtularis, *Caſſia of the Cane*, the *Fruit.*	Caſſia *Fiſtula*, L. S. P.
Caſtorĕum Ruſſicum, *Ruſſian Caſtor.* the *matter collected in a membranous cavity, ſituated near the Anus of the animal.*	Caſtor *Fiber*, L. S. N.
Catĕchu, vulgo Terra Japonica, *Catechu*, commonly called *Japan Earth*, the *inſpiſſated juice.*	Mimoſa *Catechu*, L. Suppl. P.

Centaurĕum minus, *Leſſer Centaury* the *Top.*	Gentiana *Centaurium*, L. S. P.
Cera alba, ——flava, *White* and *yellow Wax.*	
Cervus, *the Deer*, the *Horn*, *Hartſhorn*, commonly called.	Cervus *Elaphus*,
Chamæmēlum, *Chamomile*, the *ſingle Flower.*	Anthemis *nobilis*, L. S. P.
Cicūta, *Hemlock*, the *Herb*, *Flower*, and *Seed.*	Conium *maculatum*, L. S. P.

Hemlock, after a variety of contradictory obſervations, has at length obtained a place in our Diſpenſatory. Theſe contradictions are not to be wondered at, ſince, as *Murray* obſerves, no ſooner was the fame of its utility ſounded, than cognate plants, either noxious or totally inactive, were employed. Even *Vogel* himſelf, by ſome unaccountable miſtake, has given the characters of Cicuta aquatica as thoſe of the officinal ſpecies. It is therefore of no ſmall importance that this ſort of Hemlock

lock, which is the mildeſt, be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, and from other plants alſo to which it is in appearance ſimilar.

The root is biennial, white, the thickneſs of a finger, often branched—the firſt year only producing leaves, when it yields, on being cut, a milky liquor; the ſecond year, when it has ſtalks, it is almoſt juiceleſs. *(Jacquin Fl. Auſtr.)*

The ſtalk, which riſes ſeveral feet high, is as thick as the finger—round, hollow, with impervious knots, greeniſh, and having commonly ſpots of a deep red. *(Jacquin, ib.)* Variegated irregularly with ſtreaks and ſpots of a red or blackiſh purple, *(L. M. M.)*

The leaves are large, with an hollow round rib, *(Jacquin,)* of a dark or blackiſh green colour on the upper ſide, and of a whitiſh green underneath, ſeparated into a number of ſmall, oblong, ſomewhat oval, ſegments, which ſtand in pairs: theſe ſegments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided, on both ſides; and many of theſe ultimate ſections have one or two ſlighter indentions. *(L. M. M.)* The flowers conſiſt of five white pointed petals. The ſeeds are flat on one ſide, on the other convex, and rendered unequal by five elevated ſtriæ. *(Jacquin.)* Theſe ſtriæ, *Hagen* ſays, are elegantly indented like a ſaw, and that this laſt is a moſt certain characteriſtic. *(Hagen Apotherk.)* The whole plant is ſomewhat ſmooth. The leaves, ſtalks, and flowers, have a peculiar fetid ſmell of mice, which, at ſome times, is in the higheſt degree; at others, ſo little, even in the ſame plant, as ſcarcely to be perceptible, unleſs when rubbed between the fingers. *Jacquin.* The

Hemlock, though genuine, which has not this ſmell, muſt not be taken, as being leſs efficacious. (*Hagen.*) The plant is common about the ſides of fields under hedges, and flowers in June and July.

Particular care ſhould be taken not to take for it the *Chærophyllum bulboſum Linn.* which has a globoſe root, a ſtalk alſo ſpotted, but ſwelled, at the origin of the branches and leaves, the leaves ſomewhat downy, and cartilaginous at the end of the pinnæ and laciniæ; the ſeeds ſmooth and awl-ſhaped. *Murray, tom.* 1.

With regard to its virtues, though long ſuppoſed more poiſonous than was juſt, yet, taken in too large a quantity, it is certainly capable of producing pernicious effects. *Störck* has ſhewn that it may be ſafely taken in ſmall doſes, and that even where its operation is not ſenſible, it proves a powerful reſolvent in many obſtinate diſorders. He at firſt employed the inſpiſſated juice only. (See *inſpiſſated Juices* hereafter.) The infuſion, or decoction, of the leaves was given afterwards by Collin, Bergius, &c.

It is uſed with advantage in ſcrofulous tumors, in foul as well as ſcrofulous and venereal ulcers, both internally and externally—in the ſcabies, phthiſis, &c.

Cinăra, *Artichoke*, the *Leaf.* Cynara *Scolymus*, L. S. P.

This plant is too well known to need any deſcription. The expreſſed bitter juice of the leaves, not depurated, or only freed from groſſer feculencies by paſſing it through

through a coarſe ſtrainer, is mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and ℥iſs, or ℥ij, of the mixture, given night and morning in ſome hydropic caſes as a diuretic, *(L. L. M.)* and in the Icterus, *(Ray Hiſt. Pl.)* In a larger doſe it is a ſtrong purgative.

Cinchōna, *Cinchona*, the *Bark*, commonly called *Peruvian Bark*. Cinchona *officinalis*, L. S. P.

The College has with great propriety admitted the Linnæan name, leaving however the other as a ſynonymous or rather as an explanatory term. Linnæus adopted this name from the ſtory recorded of the Counteſs of Cinchon, who was the firſt perſon of diſtinction recovered by this remedy from a tertian fever. *Vid. Morton de Febr. int. Ch.* vii.

Cinĕres Clavellati, *Pot-aſh*, or *Pearl-aſh*. Kali impurum.

Cinnamōmum, *Cinnamon*, the *Bark* and its *eſſential Oil*. Laurus *Cinnamomum*, L. S. P.

Coccinella, *Cochineal*. Coccus *Cacti*, L. S. N.

Cochlearia hortenſis, *Garden Scurvy-graſs*, the *Herb*. Cochlearia *officinalis*, L. S. P.

Colchĭcum, *Meadow Saffron*, the *freſh Root*. — Colchicum *autumnale*, L. S. P.

This is a perennial plant, growing wild in ſeveral parts of England, and cultivated of late in gardens for medicinal uſe. The root is a roundiſh bulb, covered with a coriaceous coat, externally brown, with one ſide flatter, or rather hollowed, and a bulbulus or clove, annexed, from which flowers will be produced the ſucceeding year. Taken up in autumn it is white within, fleſhy, and ſomewhat juicy. (*Bergius*) The flowers, which are a whitiſh red purple with ſix petals, appear in autumn. *Raii Hiſt. Plant.*

The freſh root in ſummer, on being cut through, irritates the noſtrils;—when chewed, it burns ſtrongly the tongue and fauces, leaving upon them a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or rigidity for a long time. In autumn, the taſte is much weaker. Its effects, when freſh, are diuretic, and in too large a doſe draſtic, and even poiſonous: The dry root is farinaceous and inactive. *Bergius.*

The ſafeſt way of giving it is in an infuſion formed into a ſyrup; as in the *Oxymel Colchici* hereafter deſcribed.

Colocynthis, *Coloquintida*, or *bitter Apple*, the *Pith of the Fruit*. — Cucumis *Colocynthis*, L. S. P.

Colomba,

Colomba, *Colomba*,
the *Root*.

The root is brought to us, cut into roundiſh pieces about an inch long; an inch, and ſometimes two inches, thick; covered with a very rough, thickiſh, brown, bark; the parenchyma ſlightly ſolid, appearing after a tranſverſe ſection, marked with a large central diſk, brown ſtreaks, and yellow points. The ſmell is weakly aromatic, not diſagreeable—the taſte bitter, and ſomewhat acrid;—chewed, it ſoftens, and almoſt diſſolves, tinging the ſaliva yellowiſh. (*Bergius.*) By keeping, it is very apt to be worm-eaten, and its bitterneſs is diminiſhed. *Piderit.*

It has been given as a corroborant and antiſeptic in vomiting, diarrhœa, dyſentery, cholera, and bilious complaints in general—in doſes from gr. xv, to ʒſs, or more, three or four times a day; and with vitriolated kali, in acute caſes of the bilious kind. (*Percival's Eſſays, Vol.* II.) *Dr. Dahlberg*, in a letter to Murray, confirms Percival's praiſes of it in bilious vomitings and purgings. See *Murray's Medic. Bibliotheck.* 3te *Band.*

Contrayerva, *Contrayerva*, the *Root*. — Dorſtenia *Contrajerva*, L. S. P.

Corallium rubrum, *Red Coral*. — Iſis nobilis, L. S. N.

Coriandrum, *Coriander*, the *Seed.*	Coriandrum *ſativum*, L. S. P.
Creta, *Chalk.*	
Crocus, *Saffron*, the *Stigma of the Flower.*	Crocus *ſativus*, L. S. P.
Cubēba, the *Cubeb*,	Piper *Cubeba*, L. Suppl. P.
Cucŭmis agreſtis, *Wild Cucumber*, the *freſh Fruit.*	Momordica *Elaterium*, L. S. P.
Cumīnum, *Cummin*, the *Seed.*	Cuminum *Cyminum.* L. S. P.
Cuprum, *Copper.* *Ærugo, acetated Copper, or Verdigris.*	
Vitriolum cæruleum, *Blue Vitriol.*	Cuprum vitriolatum.
Curcŭma, *Turmeric*, the *Root.*	Curcuma *longa*, L. S. P.

Cydonia

Cydonia Malus, *Quince*, the *Fruit* ſo called, *and its Seed.* — Pyrus *Cydonia*, L. S. P.

Cynoſbătus, Dog-roſe, the *Fruit*, called *Hip.* — Roſa *canina*, L. S. P.

D

Daucus ſylveſtris, *Wild Carrot*, the *Seed.* — Daucus *Carota*, L. S. P.

Digitālis, *Fox-glove*, the *Herb.* — Digitalis *purpurea*, L. S. P.

Foxglove is an indigenous triennial plant, growing wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges; and juſtly ranked among ſuch as are poiſonous. The leaves are oblong, acuminated, and ſomewhat hairy, with a thick, angular, hollow, ſtalk, on which numerous purple tubulous flowers, reſembling the finger of a glove, hang downwards, in a row along one ſide—each on a ſhort pedicle. It flowers in May or June. (*L. M. M.*) The leaves, which *Dr. Withering* adviſes to be gathered after the flowering ſtem has ſhot up, and about the time that the bloſſoms are coming forth (*Bot. Arrangem. Vol.* II.) have a bitteriſh nauſeous taſte, and occaſion moſt violent vomiting and purging. *Raii Hiſt. Pl. Vol.* I.

It is in truth one of thoſe medicines, of the effects of which, as *Lewis* juſtly obſerves, little can be judged from the taſte, being not near ſo acrid or nauſeous as many other vegetables which are taken with great ſafety.

It has been principally recommended, for near a century paſt, in complaints deemed ſcrofulous. *Parkinſon* mentions a decoction of the leaves having cured an epilepſy of long ſtanding, and lately Dr. *Withering* has recommended them in hydropic caſes, as acting, if not univerſally, more generally, as a diuretic than any other medicine. Foxglove, it muſt be owned, highly deſerves the attention of phyſicians; but it would be criminal to repeat its recommendation, even in hydropic habits—not often the moſt irritable—without at the ſame time, mentioning, that Dr. *Withering* has known the pulſe retarded by it to an alarming degree without any preceding effect—that he gives it in a very ſmall doſe—that it is of conſequence not to repeat the doſes too quickly, but to allow ſufficient time for the effects of each to take place—as he has found it very poſſible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the ſignals for forbearance have appeared; and that its uſe is to be ſtopped on the appearance of its affecting the pulſe, the ſtomach, the kidneys, or the bowels. (See *Withering on Foxglove*, 8*vo.* 1785.) Two inſtances are mentioned, by *Dr. Simmons*, of virulent effects from doſes too large. *Lond. Med. Journ. Vol.* VI.

As too much weight can ſcarcely be given to Dr. *Withering*'s cautions, I will add, that, in 1738, when a youth, after having taken a weak infuſion without

without any remarkable effect, ſix grains of the powder were one morning given me, from which, in the evening, after moſt horrid anxiety, and the vibration, as it ſeemed to me, of every fibre, a moſt violent vomiting came on, and continued almoſt inceſſantly the whole night; during which, from deſpair of my ſurviving, repeated doſes of Tinct. Opii were given; and ejected; nor was a calm procured before the next morning.—No one experiment tried upon me ſhould I fear ſo much to have repeated.

E

Elĕmi, *Elemi*, the *Reſin.*	Amyris *Elemifera*, L. S. P.
Enŭla campāna, *Elecampane*, the *Root.*	Inula *Helenium*, L. S. P.
Eryngĭum, *Eryngo*, the *Root.*	Eryngium *maritimum*, L. S. P.

F

Ferrum, *Iron.*

Filix, *Male Fern*, the *Root.*	Polypodium *Filix mas*, L. S. P.

The

The root of common male Fern conſiſts of a great number of long blackiſh fibres, matted together, and iſſuing from a thick knotty head; of a ſweetiſh ſubaſtringent taſte, and an earthy, but not diſagreeable, ſmell; (*Alſton Mat. Med.*) to be collected in autum. (*Ph. Dan.*) The root of *female Fern*, or *common Brakes*, is ſingle and very long, ſeldom of a fingers thickneſs, yet ſpreading much by lateral ſhoots; of a black colour without, ſpotted within. (*Alſton.*) It is white within, and ſhews, when cut through obliquely, or tranverſely, the appearance of a two-headed eagle. (*Raii Hiſt. Plant.*) The taſte is viſcid, bitteriſh, and more diſagreable than the former. (*Alſton.*) The root of female fern, ſhewing, when cut through, an eagle, is commonly kep in the ſhops in Germany. *Walbaum Index Pharm.*

The root of both ſorts has been recommended as anthelminthic, from the time of Galen, or earlier, to the preſent. Galen directs ʒiv of either *Pteris*, or *Thelypteris*) as a doſe for the broad worms. *Andry* (who uſed the female) ſays a doſe of ʒii or ʒiii will kill, but not expel, the tænia, therefore he gives a purgative the day after; if it does not ſucceed the firſt time, the doſe is repeated every other day, for three or four times, conſtantly giving a purgative on the intermediate days. *Andry Gener. des Vers.*

The root of one or other ſpecies has been the baſis of ſeveral ſecret medicines againſt worms. The male was that of the widow of a Swiſs ſurgeon, named *Nouffer*, whoſe ſecret was purchaſed by the king of France; and her method of giving it, publiſhed by his order in 1775, has been tranſlated ſince by Dr. *Simmons*, to which we muſt refer the reader.

Fœni-

Fœnicŭlum dulce, *Sweet Fennel*, the *Seed.* — Anethum *Fæniculum*, L. S. P.

Fœnum græcum, *Fenugreek*, the *Seed.* — Trigonella *Fænum græcum*, L. S. P.

G.

Galbănum, *Galbanum*, the *Gum-reſin.* — Bubon *Galbanum*, L. S. P.

Galla, *the Gall.*

An excreſcence cauſed by an inſect (*Cynips Quercus folii Lin.*) upon the leaf and tender footſtalks of the *Quercus Robur.*

Gambogia, *Gamboge*, the *Gum-reſin.*

Geniſta, *Broom*, the *Top* and *Seed.* — Spartium *ſcoparium*, L. S. P.

Broom is a ſhrubby plant, with numerous, ſlender, angular, tough, twigs; ſmall ſomewhat-oval leaves, ſet three on one pedicle, and deep yellow papilionaceous flowers. It is common on heaths and uncultivated ſandy

ſandy grounds, and flowers in May. (*Lew. M. M.*) It is to be collected in June. (*Ph. Dan.*) It may not be improper to obſerve that the Geniſta, ranked as officinal in the *Mater. Med.* of *Linnæus*, *Vogel*, *Crantz*, and *Bergius*, is the *Geniſta tinctoria*, called here *Greenweed*, *Greenwood*, &c.

The leaves and ſtalks of Broom have a nauſeous bitter taſte, and are accounted deobſtruent and diuretic; they are ſometimes laxative, and ſometimes excite nauſea. Their decoction has been often employed in dropſies. *Moehring* tells us that the poor in Frieſland cure even an aſcites with their decoction alone. (*Act. N. C. tom.* 5.) Dr. Mead's caſe of an hydropic patient who, after the paracenteſis had been thrice performed, and various medicines tried without relief, was perfectly cured by a decoction of Broom-tops with muſtard-ſeed, may be ſeen in his *Mon. et Præc. Med.*

An infuſion of the ſeeds, taken freely, has been known to produce ſimilar effects. Dr. *Withering* knew them ſucceed in one deplorable caſe out of many in which it was tried. (*Bot. Arrangem, Vol.* II.) The infuſion of Broom-aſhes in Rheniſh wine was uſed ſucceſsfully in dropſy by the venerable *Sydenham*, and in water, for the ſame diſeaſe among the Swediſh troops by *Odhelius. Kongl. Vetenſk. Acad. Handl.* 1762.

Gentiāna, *Gentian*, the *Root*. — Gentiana *lutea*, L.S.P.

Ginſeng, *Ginſeng*, the *Root*. — Panax *quinquefolium*, L. S. P.

Ginſeng

Ginſeng is ſaid to be the root of a ſmall plant growing in the woods of China and Chineſe Tartary. It is found alſo in ſome parts of North America, particularly Canada and Pennſylvania, whence conſiderable quantities have been brought over. It is two or three inches in length, taper, about the thickneſs of the little finger, or leſs, in the thickeſt part—often forked at bottom, elegantly ſtriated with circular wrinkles, (*L. M. M.*)—of a pale yellowiſh colour without, and within of a cloſe almoſt horny ſubſtance, without ſmell, of a ſweeteſt taſte, like liquorice, but more agreeable, and mildly aromatic, with a ſlight bitterneſs. (*Murray, tom.* 1.) It is in the higheſt eſteem in China as a reſtorative after fatigue of body or mind, and as an antiſpaſmodic in nervous complaints.—It enters as a part of moſt of the medicines employed for the Mandarins, and was given ſucceſsfully, in repeated doſes of ℈i, by *Frid. Dekker* in a convulſive caſe. *Exerc. pract.*

Glycyrrhīza, *Liquorice*, the *Root*.	Glycyrrhiza *glabra*, L. S. P.
Granātum, *Pomegranate*, the *Petals* of the *Flower*, (called *Balauſtine*) and the *Rind* of the *Fruit*.	Punica *Granatum*, L. S. P.

Gra-

Gratiŏla, *Hedge-hyſſop*, the *Herb*. Gratiola *officinalis*.

Hedge-hyſſop, or *Herb of Grace*, is a low perennial plant, with oblong finely-ſerrated leaves, ſet in pairs on the ſtalks without pedicles; in their boſoms come forth ſolitary, whitiſh, tubulous, irregular, flowers, followed by roundiſh pointed capſules, full of ſmall ſeeds—a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and raiſed in ſome of our gardens. (*L. M. M.*) It grows in moiſt grounds—flowers in July and Auguſt (*Koſtrzewſky*) and is to be collected annually freſh. (*Ph. Dan.*) The herb has a very bitter nauſeous taſte, without ſmell, (*Berg.*) and its expreſſed juice is leſs bitter than its reſiduum. (*Boulduc Ac. Sc.* 1705.)—Water extracts beſt its virtues, (*Margraaf Ac. Berl.* 1747,) which are ſtrongly purgative; nor does drying much leſſen them. *Bergius*,

Hedge-hyſſop is anthelminthic, deobſtruent, diuretic, and eſpecially purgative; vomiting ſome, and now and then ſalivating. In the leucophlegmatia, dropſy, mania, &c. it is often more efficacious than the common remedies. (*Spalowſky Diſſ.*) The herb is given in powder, infuſion, and extract. An infuſion of ʒii, or ʒſs in powder, is ſtrongly purgative. (*Vogel.*) The extract is given in ſmall doſes at firſt, and gradually augmented from gr. j to ʒſs in a day. (*Spalowſky.*) *Bergius* ſays he often gave ſucceſsfully ϑſs of the leaves with gr. v of gentian, thrice a day, in the relapſes of bilious fevers and autumnal quartans.

The

The powdered root, which is intenſely bitter and ſubaſtringent, (*Boulduc*,) is moſt proper for the dropſy, mania, melancholy, and worms—its doſe from ℈ſs to ʒſs, as it acts powerfully. The infuſion, or extract, of the leaves is moſt ſuitable to thoſe for whom great and ſudden evacuations are not neceſſary. (*Spalowſky.*) *Storck* directs, in dropſy, (it ſhould ſeem as a diuretic,) ſmall doſes of an infuſion of ʒii of the root in ℔j of wine ſeveral times a day—or ʒſs, in powder, as a purgative doſe for ſeveral days ſucceſſively; and, if too great debility or anxiety is produced by it, at longer intervals. (*Præc. med. pract. tom* 2, *p.* 39.) As to this root ſupplying the place of ipecacuanha in dyſentery, as mentioned by *Boulduc* and *Kramer*, more numerous and careful experiments are required to aſcertain the uſe of a remedy ſo active.

Guaiăcum, *Guaiacum*, the *Wood*, *Bark*, and *Gum-reſin*.

Guaiacum *officinale*, L. S. P.

H

Hæmatoxўlum, the *Wood*, commonly called *Campechy Wood* or *Logwood*.

Hæmatoxylum, *Campechianum*, L.S.P.

Helleborăſter, *Bearsfoot*, the *Leaf.* Helleborus *fœtidus*, L. S. P.

Stinking Bearsfoot grows wild in many parts of England—in meadows, ſhady places, and under hedges. The root is perennial, (*Ray*, *Withering*,) fibrous, outwardly black, within whitiſh, and of a bitter acrid taſte. (Murray ſays the root is biennial in the botanic garden, not perennial. *Appar. Med. tom.* 3.) The ſtem is two or three feet high, round, hard, branched, with numerous leaves, (bird-footed—all on the ſtem. *Linn.*) on long pedicles, each ſegment ſomewhat oblong, ſerrated, pointed, and of a deep green. They emit, when freſh, on being handled, a diſagreeable ſmell, and have a bitteriſh very acrid taſte, of which they loſe little by drying. (*Bergius.*) The flowers which appear in April, and are placed on the extremities of the ſtem and branches, conſiſt of five large, round, greeniſh, petals, (pale greeniſh yellow, *Woodward.*) with many ſtamina, whoſe tops are flattened. The ſeeds are roundiſh, black, and incloſed in membranous pods.

Parkinſon attributes a ſtrong purgative virtue to the leaves from his own experience, and their powder is frequently given to children by the common people to deſtroy worms, (*Ray Syn. Ed.* 3.) They muſt be uſed ſparingly, being violent in their operation, for inſtances of their fatal effects are recorded. A decoction of ʒi, or ʒii, is a ſharp purge. (*With. Bot.* Arr.)

Biſſet

Biſſet pronounces Bearsfoot, from repeated obſervation, to be very powerful in expelling worms, (*Med. Conſt. of Great Britain,*) and the powder of the leaves has been proved ſo by the experiments of Profeſſor *Bäck* in Sweden. (*Lin. diſſ.*) The juice is recommended by *Biſſet* to be made into a ſyrup with ſugar, and to this, or to a decoction of the leaves, an equal portion of tincture of rhubarb is to be added, of which ʒi is to be taken going to bed, and ʒi, or ʒij, in the morning for two or three ſucceſſive days, by children from two to ſix years of age. In general, he thinks it beſt to give it in ſuch a doſe as may excite vomiting. (*Med. Conſt.*) In a later work he ſays, that, though the mixture of Bearsfoot with tincture of Rhubarb or Jalap moſt effectually expels round worms in children and youths, yet, in adults it is leſs efficacious. See his *Med. Eſſays, page* 195.

Helleb̆orus albus, *White Hellebore*, the *Root*. — Veratrum *album*. L. S. P.

Helleb̆orus niger, *Black Hellebore*, the *Root*. — Helleborus *niger*, L. S. P.

Hordĕum, *Barley*, the *Seed*, the *Seed huſked*, or *Pearl-barley*. — Hordeum *diſtichon*, L. S. P.

Hydrargўrus,
Quickſilver.

Hyperĭcum,
St. John's Wort,
the *Flower.*

Hypericum *perforatum*, L. S. P.

I

Jalapium, *Jalap,*
the *Root.*

The Linnæan name is omitted for the reaſon abovementioned, although there is now but little doubt of Jalap being a convolvulus. *See Woodville's Medical Botany*; where upon this and other officinal plants may be found many pertinent obſervations.

Ichthyocolla,
Iſinglaſs, or *Fiſh-glue.*

Acipenſer *ruthenus et Huſo*, L. S. N.

Ipecacuanha,
Ipecacuanha,
the *Root.*

Iris, *Florentine Orris,*
the *Root.*

Iris *florentina*, L. S. P.

Juglans,

Juglans, *Waluut*, the *unripe Fruit*. Juglans *regia*, L.S.P.

A watery extract, prepared from the unripe fruit of this tree gathered at the time cuſtomary for pickling, has an acrid, bitteriſh, ſlightly aromatic, taſte, not diſagreeable, and is employed principally as an anthelmintic. For this purpoſe, a ſolution of ʒij of the extract is directed in ʒſs of cinnamon-water, of which from twenty to thirty drops are given thrice a day, at firſt, to infants of two or three years old, and afterwards, from forty to fifty, for ſix or eight days—the third or fifth day giving a purgative, with or without calomel. See *Fiſcher Comment. de Verm :* and *Tiſſot Avis au Peuple.*

Junipĕrus, *Juniper*, the *Berry* and *Top*. Juniperus *communis*, L. S. P.

K

Kino, *Kino*, the *Reſin*.

This reſin (or perhaps more properly gum-reſin) is brought to us from that part of Africa adjacent to the river Gambia, and was firſt employed about

thirty years ago. It is divided into pieces of various magnitude, ſome as large as a walnut. (*Spielman.*) It is hard, brittle, of a dark reddiſh colour, inclining to black, and opake—except the minute fragments of it, which appear, like bits of garnet, red, and tranſparent. (*Fothergill med. Obſ. & Inq. Vol.* I.) It has a reſemblance to Catechu, but is more red and aſtringent. (*Webſter's Ed. of Lew. Diſp.*)

Great part of it diſſolves readily in the mouth, diſcovering a ſtrong but grateful aſtringency, with ſomewhat of a mucilaginous ſweetneſs. When coarſely powdered, and thrown into water, about five or ſix parts in ſeven ſoon diſſolve, and communicate to it a deep red colour, and a ſtrong aſtringent taſte. What remains undiſſolved appears to be reſinous. It differs from the red lumps of the common Gum Senega in being much more brittle—from Dragon's blood by diſſolving in water—and from both by its ſtypticity. *Fothergill* adds, that he has had ſpecimens ſent him not ſo readily ſoluble in water, and in taſte bitter and auſtere, which he ſuppoſes the produce of a different tree. *Med. Obſ. & Inq. Vol.* I.

It was firſt mentioned by Dr. *Oldfield* to Dr. *Fothergill* as an uſeful remedy in chronical diarrhœa, and the latter thinks it may be uſeful not only in diarrhœa but leucorrhœa, and in ſuch diſeaſes as ariſe from laxity and acrimony.

Ladănum,

L.

Ladănum, *Ladanum*, the *Reſin*.	Ciſtus *creticus*, L. S. P.
Lavendŭla, *Lavender*, the *Flower*.	Lavandula *Spica*, L. S. P.
Laurus, *Bay*, the *Leaf* and *Berry*.	Laurus *nobilis*, L.S.P.
Limon, *Lemon*, the *Juice*, *outer Rind*, and its *Oil* called ESSENCE.	Citrus *Medica*, L.S.P.
Linum, *Flax*, the *Seed* called *Linſeed*.	Linum *uſitaſſimum* L. S. P.
Lujŭla, *Wood Sorrel*, the *Leaf*.	Oxalis *Acetoſella*, L. S. P.

M

Magneſia
the Earth, ſo called.

Magneſia Vitriolata,
Vitriolated Magneſia,
commonly called
Bitter Purgative Salt.

Majorāna,
Sweet Marjoram,
the *Herb*.
Origanum *Majorana*, L. S. P.

Malva, *Mallow*,
the *Leaf* and *Flower*.
Malva *ſylveſtris*, L. S. P.

Manna, *Manna*.

See Philoſophical Tranſactions. No. 472, p. 86.

Marrubium album,
White Horehound,
the *Herb*.
Marrubium *vulgare*, L. S. P.

Marum ſyriacum,
Syrian Herb-maſtich,
the *Herb*.
Teucrium Marum, L. S. P.

Maſtĭche,

Maſtĭche, *Maſtich*, the *Reſin*.	Piſtacia *Lentiſcus*, L. S. P
Mel, *Honey*.	
Meliſſa, *Balm*, the *Herb*.	Meliſſa *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Mentha piperītis, *Peppermint*, the *Herb*.	Mentha *piperita*, L. S. P.
Mentha ſatīva, *Spear-mint*, the *Herb*.	Mentha *viridis*, L. S. P.
Mezerĕum, *Mezereon*, or *Spurge-Olive*, the *Bark* of the *Root*.	Daphne *Mezereum*, L. S. P.

Several ſpecies of Daphne have been praiſed for the ſame virtues as thoſe belonging to that here adopted: but the miſchief which happens in ſo many other caſes from a confuſion of ſpecies is not here much to be feared; each of them being furniſhed with a ſimilar and very violent acrimony. (*Murray App. Med. tom.* 4.) *Bergius* ſays it is indifferent from which ſpecies of the genus the bark is choſen, but that the Cortex Daphnes Mezerei is the officinal one in Sweden, (*M. M. p.* 307,) and

and the numerous experiments made in Germany, Sweden, and England, demonſtrate the particular efficacy of this ſpecies. *Murray App. tom.* 4.

Spurge-Olive is found wild in the woods of more than one county in England. It is a ſhrub four feet or more high, with ſpear-ſhaped deciduous leaves, flowers ſitting in threes, (alſo in twos and fours, *Reich.*) growing on the ſtem, *Linn.*) of a purple colour, (ſometimes pale red, and white, *Stokes,)* appearing early in ſpring,) ſometimes in January, *L. M. M.)* and having a ſmell of hyacinth; hence it is cultivated in gardens. *(Murray App. tom.* 4.*)* Abroad the bark is commonly taken from the trunk or large branches; here the bark of the root is directed; which, if taken up in the depth of winter, *Ruſſel* thinks not ſo good, as being thinner and leſs juicy. When chewed, it is not at firſt pungent to the taſte, but after a little time is greatly ſo, and the diſagreeable ſtimulus in the fauces laſts for many hours; the internal, or woody, part has but little taſte. *Ruſſel Med. Obſ. & Inq. Vol.* 3.

A decoction, made of ʒij of the cortical part of the freſh root, boiled in ℔iij of water to ℔ij, doſe from ʒiv to ʒviij, four times a day, *Ruſſel* found to be very efficacious in reſolving venereal nodes, and in a thickening of the perioſteum from other cauſes. He found it ſerviceable in no other venereal ſymptom, and generally joined with a ſolution of the hydrargyrus muriatus. *(See Med. Obſ. & Inquiries, Vol.* 3.*)* Doctor Monro ſays he has not found this decoction of ſervice, unleſs where mercury had been freely uſed before, or at the

ſame

ſame time with it. (*Monro on Chymiſtry and Mat. Med. Vol.* 3, *p.* 177.) The caſe of a difficulty of ſwallowing after lying-in, ſeemingly occaſioned by a paralytic affection, and of three years duration, cured by chewing a thin ſlice of the root as often as the patient could bear to do it, may be ſeen in *Withering's Bot. Arrangem. Vol.* I.

The bark of Mezereon may be employed externally, and probably with equal effect, as that of Thymelœa is by the inhabitants of Aunis, and by *Le Roy*, as a ſubſtitute for a bliſter. See *Le Roy Eſſai ſur l'Ecorce de Garou.*

Millepĕda, the *Wood-louſe.*

Oniſcus *Aſellus*, L. S. N.

Morus, *Mulberry*, the *Fruit.*

Morus *nigra*, L. S. P.

Moſchus, *Muſk.* the *matter collected in a membranous cavity, ſituated near the umbilicus (navel) of the animal.*

Moſchus *Moſchiferus*, L. S. N.

Myriſtĭca.

Myriſtĭca, the *Kernel* (called *Nutmeg*) of the *Fruit*, its *eſſential Oil*, its *expreſſed Oil*, commonly called *Oil of Mace*. *Macis*, *Mace*.	Myriſtica *Moſchata*, Acta Holmienſia.
Myrrha, *Myrrh*, the *Gum-reſin*.	

N.

Naſturtium aquaticum, *Water-creſs*, the *freſh Herb*.	Siſymbrium *Naſturtium aquaticum*, L. S. P.
Nicotiāna, *Tobacco*, the *Leaf*.	Nicotiana *Tabacum*, L. S. P.
Nitrum, *Nitre*.	Kali nitratum.

O

Olibănum, *Olibanum*, the *Gum-reſin*	Juniperus *lycia*, L. S. P.

Olīva,

Olīva, *Olive*, the *Fruit* and its *Oil*.	Olea *europæa*, L. S. P.
Opium, *Opium*.	
Opopănax, *Opopanax*, the *Gum-reſin*,	Paſtinaca *Opopanax*, L. S. P.
Origănum, *Wild Marjoram*, the *Herb*.	Origanum *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Oſtrĕa, *Oyſter*, the *Shell*.	Oſtrea *edulis*, L. S. N.
Ovis, *the Sheep*, the *Suet*.	Ovis *aries*, L. S. N.
Ovum, the *Pullet's Egg*.	Ovum gallinaceum.

P

Papāver album, *White Poppy*, the *Capſule*.	Papaver *ſomniferum*, L. S. P.

Papāver

Papāver erraticum, *Wild Poppy*, the *Flower*. — Papaver *Rhœas*, L. S. P.

Pareira brava, *Pareira brava*, the *Root*. — Ciſſampelos *pareira*, L. S. P.

This plant, called alſo *Butua* by the Portugueſe and Spaniards, grows in South America, particularly Braſil; and its root was introduced at Paris in 1688 by *Amelot*, the French king's ambaſſador, (*Hiſt. de l'Ac Sc.* 1710;) whence it became known to the reſt of Europe. It is brought from Braſil in crooked pieces of different ſizes, ſome no bigger than the finger, others as large as a child's arm; the outſide is browniſh and variouſly wrinkled; the internal ſubſtance is of a pale, dull, yellowiſh, hue, and interwoven as it were with woody fibres, ſo that, on a tranverſe ſection, there appears a number of concentric circles, croſſed with ſtriæ running from the center to the circumference. It has no remarkable ſmell; but, to the taſte, manifeſts conſiderable ſweetneſs, of the liquorice kind, with ſome bitterneſs, and a ſlight roughneſs, covered by the ſweet matter. *Geoffroy de Mat. Med. Vol.* II.

It is extolled by the Braſilians and Portugueſe in ſuppreſſions of urine, and in nephritic and calculous complaints. *Helvetius* affirms that ſtones of the ſize of an olive have come away by its uſe, and prevented the neceſſity of lithotomy, but that it has not always ſhewn the ſame efficacy; (*Sur les Malad.*) that, in nephritic pains and ſup-

ſuppreſſions of urine, he has often given it with ſucceſs; —that he has ſometimes ſeen the patient freed from pain almoſt in an inſtant, a very plentiful diſcharge of urine ſucceeding;—that, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, where the urine was mucous and purulent, and could ſcarcely be voided, or not without great uneaſineſs, the ſymptoms were ſoon relieved by Pareira, and the ulcer at length healed by joining to it ſome balſam of Copaiva. (*Tract. de Mat. Med. tom.* 2.) It was found to be a powerful expectorant in an humoral aſthma, and in an icteric cholic, from concreted bile, the pain was ſoon relieved, and all the ſymptoms removed; but, in an icterus when the liver was ſwelled, hard, and, ſchirrhous, it did no good. (*Geoffroy, ibid.*)

It is given in ſubſtance from gr. xij to ℈ij. (*Roncé Tratado de la Mat. Med.*) *Geoffroy* gave a decoction of ʒij to ʒiij, in a ℔j, for three doſes, one to be given every half hour and then at longer intervals.—He cautions againſt too large doſes, for fear of heating, or inflaming, the kidneys; but *Lockſeke* ſays he has known ʒj given without any ſuch effect. *Arzney mittel, n. p.* 249.

Parietāria, *Pellitory of the Wall,* the *Herb.*	Parietaria *officinalis,* L. S. P.
Pentaphyllum, *Cinquefoil,* the *Root.*	Potentilla *reptans,* L. S. P.
Petrolĕum, *Petroleum,* or *Rock-Oil.*	Bitumen *Petroleum,* L. S. N.

Petroſelnum *Parſley*, the *Root* and *Seed*.	Apium *Petroſelinum*, L. S. P.
Pimento, *Pimento*, or *Allſpice*, the *Berry*.	Myrtus *Pimenta*, L. S. P.
Piper Indicum, *India Pepper*, the *Capſule*.	Capſicum *annuum*, L. S. P.
Piper Longum, *Long Pepper*, the *Fruit*.	Piper *longum*, L. S. P.
Piper Nigrum, *Black Pepper*, the *Berry*.	Piper *nigrum*, L. S. P.
Pix Burgundica, *Burgundy Pitch*.	
Pix liquida, *Tar*.	
Plumbum, *Lead*. *Ceruſſa*, *Ceruſe*. *Lithargyrus*, *Litharge*. *Minium*, *red Lead*.	

Prunus

Prunus Gallica, *Plumb.* the *Fruit called French Plumb, or Prune.*	Prunus *domeſtica*, L. S. P.
Prunus ſylveſtris, *Sloe,* the *Fruit.*	Prunus *ſpinoſa*, L. S. P.
Pulegium, *Pennyroyal,* the *Herb* and *Flower.*	Mentha *Pulegium*, L. S. P.
Pyrethrum, *Pellitory of Spain,* the *Root.*	Anthemis *Pyrethrum*, L. S. P.

Q.

Quaſſia, *Quaſſy,* the *Wood, Root,* and *Bark.*	Quaſſia *amara*, L. S. P.

The wood of this tree, which grows ſpontaneouſly in the territory of Surinam, in South America, and in the iſland of St. Croix, was made known in Sweden, *Bergius* tells us, by *Rolander*; who, having learnt its virtues from a negro, named *Quaſſi*, (by others *Coiſſi*,) brought

a ſpecimen of it on his return from Surinam, in 1756;—but *Fermin* ſays the *Bois de Coiſſi* was known as a medicine at Surinam long before the Negro *Coiſſi*;—and *Haller* tells us his ſon-in-law *Braun*, when ill with an epidemic fever in 1742, took it as a remedy in common uſe. (*Bibl. Bot. tom.* 2, *page* 555.) It was not, however, generally noticed in Europe till Linnæus publiſhed a deſcription of it in 1763.

It is taken from both trunk and branches; is white, ſolid, tough, hard, (never ſo hard as not eaſily to be cut into ſlices, *Murray*,) and lightiſh;—cut tranſverſely, it is marked with parrallel capillary rays from the centre to the circumference, and many hollowed points ſpread over the whole diſk. It is covered with a thin bark, of a pale white, (eaſily ſeparated, *Murr.*) often ſpotted with black, lightiſh, and brittle. (*Bergius.*) It has no ſmell,—its taſte very bitter without aſtringency, and not nauſeous. The thicker the pieces, the more compact the wood, though light for its ſize,—the whiter internally, and more bitter. It is not unuſual to ſee ſpots or ſtripes aſh-coloured, brown, and even of a deep blue or black, in different parts of the ſurface. Where this unuſual colour deſcends deep, the wood is almoſt inſipid and ſoft, whence ſome corruption may be ſuſpected. The wood of the trunk is to be preferred to that of the branches, and that of the root (which is ſaid to be of a deeper colour) to that of the trunk, as is the caſe with ſome other woods, if it could be procured eaſily. (*Murray App. tom* 3, *page* 435 *and* 437.) The thicker pieces are always to be preferred to the ſmaller. *Hagen Apotherk.*

With

With regard to its virtues, it is esteemed tonic, stomachic, and antiseptic, and therefore employed in loss of tone, anorexia, hypochondriasis, epidemic, intermittent, and remittent fevers. Water is its proper menstruum, as it has more gummy than resinous parts. A ʒi of the rasped root may be macerated in a ℔i of cold water for 24 hours, or in boiling water for an hour; and from ʒi to ʒiv given several times a day. The watery extract, which is said to be most in use at Surinam, is conveniently given in pills to such as dislike the bitter Infusions.

Quercus, *Oak*, the *Bark*. — Quercus *Robur*, L. S. P.

R.

Raphănus rusticānus, *Horse-radish*, the *Root*. — Cochlearia *Armoracia*, L. S. P.

Rhabarbărum, *Rhubarb*, the *Root*. — Rheum *palmatum*, L. S. P.

Ribes nigrum, *Black Currant*, the *Fruit*. — Ribes *nigrum*, L. S. P.

Ribes rubrum,
Red Currant,
the *Fruit.*

Ribes *rubrum,*
L. S. P.

Ricĭnus,
Palma Chriſti,
the *Oil* of the
Seed.

Ricinus *communis,*
L. S. P.

This plant, called alſo *Negro Oil-buſh, (Hughes Barb.)* grows ſpontaneouſly in moſt of our Weſt-Indian iſlands.

The ſeed is generally leſs than a common horſebean, ovate, compreſſed on each ſide, covered with a brittle ſhell, ſpeckled with brown and yellow, containing a white kernel incloſed in a white membrane; when freſh, bitteriſh; and, after ſome time, exciting a mild ſenſe of heat. The ſhell is ſaid to have a ſtrong degree of acrimony not diſcoverable by the taſte,—to which it ſeems inſipid,—but by its effects on other parts.

A ſingle ſeed, chewed and ſwallowed in the evening by an healthy luſty man, although its taſte was like that of almonds, left a pungent ſenſation in the throat. The man, after ſleeping quietly the whole night, awoke the next morning with a violent vomiting, and was the whole day affected with alternate vomitings and purgings. At the ſame time, a lady of a delicate conſtitution, ſwallowed a ſingle ſeed; but, having firſt carefully ſeparated and thrown away the ſhell with the inveſting membrane,

membrane, was not ſenſible of any injurious effect. (*Bergius*) It is ſaid, indeed, that the inhabitants of the countries where the plant grows take only one or two ſeeds, and this doſe acts as a draſtic purgative. It would not, therefore, be adviſable to take many of theſe ſeeds in ſubſtance, eſpecially if not ſhelled.

Theſe ſeeds contain a large quantity of oil, which is obtained either by boiling them, after being bruiſed, in water, and ſkimming off the oil which riſes to the ſurface,—or by expreſſion. That obtained by boiling loſes its ſweetneſs from the heat,—is whiter, leſs purgative, and diſpoſed to grow rancid ſooner. As the oil expoſed to ſale varies much in colour and acrimony, if the apothecary is obliged to purchaſe it, he ſhould chooſe that which is thick, viſcid, greeniſh, ſomewhat opake, almoſt inſipid, or ſweet, leaving no ſenſation of acrimony in the throat; and reject that which is very white, tranſparent,—or of a ſaffron colour.—The college expect the apothecary to expreſs it. See *Expreſſed oils*.

Roſa damaſcēna, *Damaſk Roſe*, the *Petal*.

Roſa *damaſcena*, *Aitoni Hortus Kewenſis*, va.

Roſa rubra, *Red Roſe*, the *Petal*.

Roſa *Gallica*, L. S. P.

Ros marīnus, *Roſemary*, the *Flower* and *Top*.	Roſmarinus *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Rubia, *Madder*, the *Root*.	Rubia *tinctorum*, L. S. P.
Rubus idæus, *Raſpberry*, the *Fruit*.	Rubus *idæus*, L. S. P.
Ruta, *Rue*, the *Herb*.	Ruta *graveolens*, L. S. P.

S.

Sabīna, *Savin*, the *Leaf*.	Juniperus *Sabina*, L. S. P.
Sacchărum non purificatum, *Soft Sugar*.	
Sacchărum purificatum, *Double-refined Sugar*.	Saccharum bis coctum.

Sagapēnum,

Sagapēnum, *Sagapenum*, the *Gum-reſin.*	
Sal Ammoniăcus, *Sal Ammoniac.*	Ammonia muriata.
Sal muriatĭcus, *Sea-Salt.*	Natron muriatum.
Salvia, *Sage*, the *Leaf.*	Salvia *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Sambūcus, *Elder*, the *inner Bark*, *Flower*, & *Berry.*	Sambucus *nigra*, L. S. P.
Sanguis Dracōnis, *Dragon's Blood*, the *Reſin.*	
Santălum rubrum, *Red Saunders*, the *Wood.*	Pterocarpus *Santolinus*, L. Suppl. P.
Santonĭcum, *Santonicum*, (*Wormſeed* commonly called) the *Top.*	Artemiſia *Santonicum*, L. S. P.

Sapo, *Soap.*	Sapo ex oleo olivæ & natro confectus.
Sarcocolla, *Sarcocol*, the *Gum-reſin.*	
Sarſaparilla, *Sarſaparilla*, the *Root.*	Smilax *Sarſaparilla*, L. S. P.
Saſsăfras, *Saſſafras*, the *Wood*, *Root*, and its *Bark.*	Laurus *Saſſafras*, L. S. P.
Scammōnium, *Scammony*, the *Gum-reſin.*	Convolvulus *Scammonia*, L. S. P.
Scilla, *Squill*, the *Root.*	Scilla *maritima*, L. S. P.
Scordĭum, *Scordium*, or *Water-germander*, the *Herb.*	Teucrium *Scordium*, L. S. P.
Senna, *Senna*, the *Leaf.*	Caſſia *Senna*, L. S. P.

Seněka,

Seněka, *Rattleſnake-root*, or *Seneka*. the *Root*.

Polygala *Senega*, L. S. P.

Seneka, or *Senega*, is a ſmall perennial plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in North America, particularly in Virginia, Pennſylvania, Canada, &c. and cultivated in ſome of our gardens. The root conſiſts of ſmall branches, about the thickneſs of a little finger, (a gooſe-quill, *Spielman*,) proceeding from a thicker miſhaped head,—each of them jointed, variouſly bent and contorted, with anular, thick-ſet, furrows, and an acute membranous margin on each ſide, running its whole length; (a longitudinal woody fibre alſo paſſing through its center, as in Ipecacuanha, *Berg.*) externally of a yellowiſh or pale brown colour,—internally white. The ſmell is weak, but nauſeous, eſpecially when a large quantity is ſhut in a cloſe veſſel, (*Murray*;) the taſte warm, like Pimpenella alba, but more acrid, (*Spielm. Pharm. Gen.*) ſub-acid, and ſlightly bitter.

It is diuretic, gently purgative, often excites nauſea, and ſometimes ſalivates. It was introduced to the notice of Europeans, by Dr. *Tennent*, about 1736, who, having ſeen its good effects among the Pennſylvanian Indians, in the bite of the rattle-ſnake, thought it might be uſefully employed in other diſeaſes which were accompanied with ſome ſimilar ſymptoms. (See his *Phyſical Enquiries*, &c.) It was accordingly tried with ſucceſs, in inflammations of the breaſt and lungs, by *Lemery*, *Juſſieu*,

Juſſieu, and *Du Hamel*, (*Mem. de l'Ac. des Sc.* 1739,) but more accurately by *Bouvart*, (*Mem. Ac. Sc.* 1744,) who in ſome caſes, previouſly employed veneſection. It acted by ſtool, urine, and expectoration. He gave it alſo with advantage as a diuretic in hydropic caſes; and Dr. *Percival* thinks it ſometimes uſeful in the hydrops pectoris, as, beſides its other effects as an evacuant, it acts on the bronchial glands. (*Eſſays*, *Vol.* II.) In the rheumatiſm it is recommended in a letter from *Gronovius*. (*Com. Lit. Norimb.* 1741.) Not being able to procure the Polygala amara, I have tried both the Polygala vulgaris and Seneka, in conſumptive caſes, but without the deſired ſucceſs from either.

It is given in powder or decoction.—In powder, from ℈i to ʒſs two or three times a day,—and moſt conveniently, Dr. *Monro* thinks, in pills with extract of liquorice. (*On Pharm. Chem.*) In caſes, where vomiting might be unſafe, the decoction is moſt eligible. *Tennent* uſed a ſaturated decoction of ʒiij, boiled in a quart of water to two-thirds, of which he gave ʒiſs every three hours; but this cauſing an uneaſy heat in the throat, &c. *Bouvart* directed ʒi only, to be boiled in the ſame quantity, and the doſe to be repeated at ſhorter intervals.

Serpentāria Virginiāna,
Virginian Serpentary, the *Root*.

Ariſtolochia *Serpentaria*, L. S. P.

Simarouba, *Simarouba*, the *Bark*.

Quaſſia *Simarouba*, L. Suppl. P.

This bark, taken both from the trunk and root of a tree growing in Guiana, is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellowiſh white colour, light, tough, (flexible, *Ph. Dan.*) and of a fibrous texture,—of a ſtrong, durable, bitter, taſte, not very ungrateful,—without ſmell, and without any manifeſt aſtringency, (*L. M. M.*) as appears by its not turning black with vitriolated iron. (*Murray App. Med. 3rd, page* 462.) The bark of the root is eſteemed the beſt, (*Bancroft's Hiſt. of Guiana. Murray ib.*) which is diſtinguiſhed by the veſtiges of fibres cut off. (*Ph. Dan.*) That which is old, woody, of a dark colour, (*ib.*) and but ſlightly bitter ſhould be rejected. (*Murray, 3rd, p.* 460.) Macerated in water, or ſpirit of wine, it quickly impregnates both menſtrua with its bitterneſs, and a yellow tincture. Its virtues ſeem more perfectly extracted by cold than boiling water, the cold infuſion being rather ſtronger in taſte than the decoction; which laſt, whilſt hot, is pellucid and yellow, becoming turbid and of a reddiſh brown as it cools. (*L. M. M.*) The milky appearance, which *Juſſieu* ſays it communicates to boiling water, was not obſerved by *Lewis*, in the decoction of any of the ſpecimens which he examined, nor by *Bergius*, nor *Crell*.

After being long uſed in Guiana as a medicine in alvine fluxes and hæmorrhages, it was brought into France in

in 1713; and, in an epidemic dyſentery, which raged at Paris in 1718, neither yielding to purgatives nor aſtringents,—and ſaid to be made worſe by Ipecacuanha,—this bark was given with ſucceſs by *Juſſieu*. (*Hiſt. Ac. des Sc. Ann.* 1729.) *Degner* found it remarkably ſerviceable in an epidemic dyſentery at Nimeguen, in 1736; but the cure was more ſpeedy and certain in fluxes of blood, and bloody matter, than when the diſcharges were bilious;—and, from the experiments of *Juſſieu*, during 15 years, it appears to have been ſucceſsful, not in dyſenteries only, but in chronical diarrhœas of ſeveral ſpecies. It was uſed with ſucceſs alſo in an habitual dyſenteric cholic, (*Act. N. C. Vol.* VIII. *p.* 94;)—in a chronical hepatic flux, by *Boeneken*, (*Nov. Act. N. C. Vol.* II. *p.* 8;)—in a lientery, (*ibid. p.* 82;)—in leucorrhœa, by *Speer*, (*Duncan Comm. Vol.* VII.)—and for worms, by *De Haen*, (*Præl. Path. tom.* 2.)

It is given in powder from ℈ſs to ʒſs, or more, ſeveral times a day;—but more commonly in decoction, which, if not given in too large a doſe, neither excites nauſea or vomiting; whereas the powder ſometimes ſeems heavy, and diſagrees with the ſtomach. *Juſſieu* adviſes to begin with a weaker decoction, and proceed afterwards to a ſtronger. He directed a decoction to be made by boiling ʒij in ℔ij of water, to two-thirds, and then divided into four doſes, one of which was to be taken every three hours.

Simarouba, though ſuppoſed to act as a demulcent as well as a tonic, and the more ſafely to be employed as being a bitter without manifeſt aſtringency, requires however,

however, like moſt other remedies, ſome judgment in its exhibition, to inſure its ſucceſs. In ſome caſes, evacuants of the primæ viæ are previouſly neceſſary;—in others, venæſection, &c. See the writers on *Mat. Med.* —*Pringle*, *Brockleſby*, and *Monro*, &c. on the diſeaſes of armies—and *Lind*, *Rouppe*, &c. on diſeaſes of ſeamen.

Sināpi, *Muſtard*, the *Seed*. Sinapis *nigra*, L.S.P.

Sium, *Water-parſnip*, the *Herb*. Sium *nodiflorum*, L. S. P.

Creeping Water-Parſnip is an indigenous, perennial, plant, growing in our rivers and ditches, and flowering in July and Auguſt,—with *Leaves* winged—*Rundles* from the ſides of the ſtem, nearly ſitting uniformly oppoſite the leaves, (*Stokes apud Withering*,) *Spokes* 8 or 9—*Petals* white, entire, egg-ſhaped, ſlightly bent in,—*Stem* ſcored, angular, and trailing,—lower leaves with 2, the upper with 1, pair of *Leafits*,—*Leafits* ſitting. (*With. Bot. Arr. Vol.* I.) The apothecary muſt be careful not to miſtake for Water-parſnip the *Oenanthe crocata*, or *Hemlock drop-wort*, (the firſt, or ſpring leaves, of which are ſimilar to thoſe of the former, *Ray. Hiſt. Pl.*) as the whole plant of the Hemlock drop-wort, *Withering* ſays, is poiſonous. *Bot. Arr. Vol.* I.

The expreſſed juice is given as an antiſcorbutic, in doſes of ℥ij to ℥iv, in milk, or any other convenient liquor.

quor. (*Beirie Dict. de la Mat. Med.*) The juice, or infuſion of the herb, is uſed in caſes called ſcorbutic and in ſcrofula. *Doody apud Ray Synops. Ed.* 2, *App.*) *Withering* ſays, a young lady, ſix years old, was cured of an obſtinate cutaneous diſeaſe by taking three large ſpoonfuls of the juice twice a day; and that he has repeatedly given to adults ℥iij, or ℥iv, every morning, in ſimilar complaints, with the greateſt advantage. He adds, that, in the doſes he gave, it neither affects the head, ſtomach, or bowels. *Bot. Arr. Vol.* I.

Sperma ceti, *Spermaceti.*	Sevum Ceti *cryſtalliſatum.*
Spigēlia, *Indian Pink,* the *Root.*	Spigelia *marilandica,* A. H. K.

Indian Pink is a perennial plant, and a native of South Carolina,—the root of which, after being many years in uſe, there, among the Indians, planters, and medical practitioners, was made known in 1754 to Dr. *Whytt*, by Dr. *Lining*, whoſe account of it was publiſhed in the *Eſſays phyſ. and lit. Edinb. Vol.* I. as was a farther account in the third vol. of the ſame Eſſays, ſent, in 1764 and 1766, to Dr. *Hope*, by Dr. *Garden*.

This root, which is horizontal, ſimple, unequal, with many long fibres,—is ſaid to be a ſafe anthelminthic, rarely failing, if the root be not too old,—not nauſeous to children,—often proving laxative, and in a large doſe purgative or emetic;—and yet it is allowed to cauſe a vertigo,

vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, and convulſions of the globe of the eye, more or leſs laſting,—even for whole days. (*Lining* and *Garden.*) Of the root in ſubſtance (which is moſt efficacious) xii grains are a moderate doſe for a child three years old,—or an infuſion in boiling water of xx grains, mixed with milk, and ſweetened, to be repeated morning and evening for ſome days, (*Lining*;) for an adult, from ʒi to ʒiſs, or more, and an infuſion of ʒiij, or ʒiv, twice a day. (*Garden.*) It is ſafer in general to give large doſes than ſmall, as the vertigo and convulſions oftener follow from ſmall doſes; whereas, from large, he never obſerved any other effect than its proving emetic, or violently cathartic. *Id. ib.*

Garden ſays ſometimes ʒſs is as purgative as the ſame quantity of rhubarb,—that he never found it of much ſervice except it proved gently purgative, and he thinks a previous emetic ſhould never be omitted. *Lining* always added to the powder a ſufficient quantity of rhubarb to keep the body open, and *Garden* ſays the addition of the purgative renders its uſe ſafe, and prevents all danger of convulſion of the eyes. It is given in worm fevers by both,—by the latter along with a ſmall proportion of Rad. Serpentariæ Virginianæ—the exacerbations of which it abates, he ſays, conſiderably. *Gard. p.* 149.

Spina cervīna,
Buckthorn,
the *Berry*.

Rhamnus *catharticus*,
L. S. P.

Spiritus

Spiritus vinōſus rectificatus,
Rectified Spirit of Wine, 100 parts contain 95 parts of Alkŏhol, and 5 of diſtilled Water. Its ſpecific Gravity is to that of diſtilled Water, as ,835 to 1,000.

Spiritus vinoſus tenuior,
Proof Spirit of Wine, 100 parts contain 55 parts of Alkŏhol, and 45 of diſtilled Water. Its ſpecific Gravity is to that of diſtilled Water, as ,930 to 1,000.

Spongia, *Sponge*. — Spongia *officinalis*, L. S. N.

Stannum, *Tin*.

Staphiſagria,

Staphiſagria, *Staves-acre*, the *Seed.*	Delphinium *Staphiſagria*, L. S. P.

The plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, producing large rough triangular ſeeds, of a dark colour, a diſagreeable ſmell, and a very nauſeous, bitteriſh, burning, taſte. They were formerly uſed as a cathartic, but operated with ſo much violence, both upwards and downwards, and were ſo liable to inflame the throat, that the internal uſe of them has long been laid aſide. *L. M. M.*

Of late they have only been employed externally for the deſtruction of vermin, either in a powder or liniment.

Styrax, *Storax*, the *Reſin.*	Styrax *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Succĭnum, *Amber.*	
Sulphur, *Sulphur*, *Sulphuris Flores*, *Flowers of Sulphur.*	Sulphur ſublimatum.
Sus, *the Hog*, the *Lard.*	Sus *Scrofa*, L. S. N.

T

Tamarindus, *Tamarind*, the *Fruit*.	Tamarindus *Indica*, L. S. P.
Tanacētum, *Tanſy*, the *Flower* and *Herb*.	Tanacetum *vulgare*, L. S. P.
Taraxăcum, *Dandelion*, the *Root* and *Herb*.	Leontodon *Taraxacum*, L. S. P.

Common Dandelion is an indigenous perennial plant, growing in meadows, paſtures, road ſides, ditch-banks, &c. and flowering from April to September, with *leaves* notched, finely toothed, ſmooth, *(Linn.)* varying from winged clefts in a very dry ſituation, to nearly entire in a very moiſt one, *(Woodward;) ſtem* ſomewhat cottony towards the top, *(Curt. Stokes,) bloſſom* yellow, expanding about five or ſix in the morning, and cloſing early in the afternoon. *(Wither.)* The ſmell of the herb is weak, the taſte bitter,—the root has no ſmell; the taſte at firſt a little ſweetiſh, then bitter, (ſweeter at the beginning of ſpring; in ſummer more bitter. *(Bergius.)* The roots, leaves, and flower-ſtalks, abound with

with a milky juice of no particular ſmell, but a bitteriſh taſte, not loſt by inſpiſſation. *(L. M. M.)* Neither the root nor the plant in ſubſtance, nor its preparations, bear long keeping. The dry root, after being kept about a twelvemonth, entirely loſt its bitterneſs, and only a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs remained. An extract from the freſh root, inſpiſſated to dryneſs, and kept the ſame length of time, ſuffered nearly the ſame change. *(Id. ib.)*

The expreſſed juice of the herb is diuretic, aperient, and ſomewhat laxative; of which from ℥iſs to ℥iv have been given, three or four times a day, to correct thick, ſizy, blood; *(Delius Diſſ.)* and this juice, either alone or mixed with whey, *Van Swieten* ſays, is of conſiderable ſervice in the jaundice. *(Comment. tom. 3.)* A decoction of both herb and root is recommended in impetigo, ſcabies, &c. *(Frank. Samlung, tom. 1.)* and a decoction of the root, in ſtones of the kidneys, and dropſy from an induration of the liver. *(ib.)* *Bergius* ſays a decoction of the freſh root in whey, or broth, has ſucceeded in diſeaſes of the liver where other remedies failed, adding, that he had often ſucceeded in reſolving a hardneſs of the liver by a broth of this kind, joined with cream of tartar,—taken every day for weeks or months; and that this regimen anſwers expectation in bilious calculi and aſcites. *Berg. Mat. Med. tom. 2.*

A ſoft extract, made by inſpiſſating a decoction of the roots in water, given from two to four tea-ſpoonfuls every morning, is praiſed by *Roſenſtein* for obſtructed viſcera, jaundice, and coſtiveneſs; and, by *Zimmerman*, for tubercles of the lungs, in their *Letters* to *Murray*. See his *App. Med. tom. 1.*

Terebinthĭna chia, *Chio*, or *Cyprus Turpentine.*	Piſtacia *Terebinthus*, L. S. P.
——————vulgāris, *common Turpentine.*	
Thus, *Frankincenſe*, the *Reſin.*	
Tormentilla, *Tormentil*, the *Root.*	Tormentilla *erecta*, L. S. P.
Tragăcantha, *Tragacanth.*	Aſtralagus *Tragacantha*, L. S. P.
Trifolium paludōſum, *Buckbean*, the *Herb.*	Menyanthes *trifoliata*, L. S. P.
Tritĭcum, *Wheat*, *Flour.* *Amylum*, *Starch.*	Triticum *hybernum*, L. S. P.
Tuſſilāgo, *Coltsfoot*, the *Herb.*	Tuſſilago *Farfara*, L. S. P.

V.

V.

Valeriāna ſylveſtris, *Wild Valerian*, the *Root*.	Valeriana *officinalis*, L. S. P.
Viŏla, *Violet*, the *freſh Flower*.	Viola *odorata*, L. S. P.
Vitis, *the Vine*, the *Fruit*.	Vitis vinifera, L. S. P.
Uva paſſa, *The Raiſin*.	
Vinum, *Wine*.	
Tartarum, *Tartar*.	Tartarum impurum.
Tartari cryſtalli, *Cryſtals of Tartar*.	Tartarum purificatum.
Acetum, *Vinegar*.	
Ulmus, *the Elm*, the *inner Bark*.	Ulmus *campeſtris*, L. S. P.

Common Elm is a tall tree, growing in hedges,—moſt plentiful in Middleſex and Worceſterſhire, (*Stokes ap.*

Withering,)—but not found north of Stamford ?? (*Ray Syn. Stokes*,)—with *Leaves* doubly ſerrated, unequal at the baſe, (*Linn.*) *Flowers* in very ſhort, broad-topped, ſpikes, and *Bark* of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. *Withering*, *Bot. Arr. Vol.* I.

A decoction of the inner bark has been recommended, by *Lyſons*, in various chronical cutaneous eruptions. (*Med. Tranſ. of London College*, *Vol.* II.) It cures the Lepra Icthyoſis of *Sauvages*, (*Lett. Med. Mem.*) Dr. *Monro* ſays he found that eruptions of the true leprous kind, though often greatly mitigated, nay ſometimes ſeemingly perfectly removed, generally returned in the ſpace of a few months, or at leaſt within the year. (*Pharm. Chem.*) Dr. *Lyſons* directs the decoction to be made by boiling ℥iv of the bark neareſt the wood, taken freſh from the tree,—in ſpring from the ſmall (not ſmalleſt) branches,—in autumn from the branching roots,—in ℔iv of water to ℔ij,—doſe ℔ſs twice, or thrice a day. He was commonly obliged, he ſays, to give purging medicines with it. See his account in *Med. Tranſ.* of the *Lond. Col.* My experience can add little to the foregoing evidence in its favour. For, though I have for many years employed a decoction of ℥iv of the dried bark, in the ſame quantity and doſe,—and I think with advantage—yet I never truſted it without the aſſiſtance of other remedies;—ſmart purgatives, in particular, were ſcarcely ever omitted.

Urtīca,

Urtĭca, *Stinging Nettle*, the *Herb.* — Urtica *dioica*, L. S. P.

This ſpecies of *Stinging Nettle* is perennial, and grows wild on ditch-banks, dunghills, and manured ground. The leaves are oppoſite, heart ſhaped, ſerrated. It puts forth flowers in July, which are fertile and barren on diſtinct plants. (*With.*) The juice, depurated and gently inſpiſſated, diſcovers a conſiderable taſte of the ſubſaline kind. *L. M. M.*

This plant, however it may be diſpiſed, is not without medical utility,—if the teſtimonies of many are to be believed. (*Murray, App. Med. Vol.* IV.) The juice, taken from ℥ij to ℥iv, is commended in nephritic complaints, (*Spies de Herb. antineph.*) in internal hæmorrhages, (*Chomel,*) in hæmoptyſis, (*Am. Luſitan. Cent.* 6.—*Lazerme Curat.*—*Scopoli Fl. Carniol.*) in uterine hæmorrhages, (*Peyroux Obſ.*) and joined with decoction of equiſetum, in caſes of bloody urine, (*Hiſt. Morb. Vratiſlav.*) The nettle is a common remedy in an incipient phthiſis among the people of Brunſwick, examples of which may be ſeen in *Lange Rem. Brunſv. Dom.* At a ſeaſon when the juice is not to be obtained, the powder is uſed mixed with ſugar or honey.

The uneaſy itching ſenſation produced by this plant probably gave riſe to a method of cure, by ſome called *urtication*, which was directed by *Celſus*, and conſiſted

in ſtinging a paralytic limb with nettles until it became red: (*Celſ. Lib.* 3. *c.* 27. *Ed. L. Targæ, p.* 141.) and the legs of lethargic people were ordered to be ſo treated by *Aretæus*, (περι θεραπ. οξ. παθ. *Ed. Wigan. p.* 90) Nor has the practice been totally forgotten, as a palſy is ſaid to have been thus cured in *Hiſt. Ac. Sc.* 1741, *p.* 103.) *Scopoli* ſaw an arm reſtored to its ſenſation and motion by urtication only, (*Fl. Carn.*) and *Homob. Piſo* has many examples of febrile ſtupor removed by this application to the arms, thighs, and legs. (*Spicileg. Cur.*) A nettle-leaf, put upon the tongue, and then preſſed againſt the roof of the mouth, is ſometimes efficacious in ſtopping a bleeding at the noſe. *Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol.* II.

Uva Urſi, *Bear's Whortleberry*, the *Leaf.*

Arbutus *Uva Urſi*, L. S. P.

Bear's Whortleberry is a low evergreen ſhrub, growing in the northern countries of Europe and America, and in mountainous places of the temperate regions of Europe. It is cultivated here in gardens, but not preſerved without difficulty.

The apothecary muſt diſtinguiſh it from the *Vaccinium Vitis idæa*, or *red Whortleberry* of Linnæus, which in ſome reſpects reſembles it. The leaves of Uva Urſi are narrower at the baſe, thicker, entire underneath; whilſt thoſe of the red whortle are broader at the baſe, thinner, ſlightly indented at the end, the mid-

rib

rib terminating in a roundiſh knob, (*Stokes ap. With.*) —with deep veins above, which are equally prominent underneath, (*Woodward ap. eund.*) underneath dotted, (dots dark brown, prominent, (*Stokes.*—*That* (viz. uva urſi) has trailing ſtalks,—this ſtalks obliquely aſcending. —*That* has an ovate corolla, under the germen, with ten ſtamina;—this is bell-ſhaped, deeper cut, higher than the germen, with eight ſtamina—*That* a berry, farinaceous, dry, inſipid, commonly with five cells, and ſeeds;—this a berry full of an acid juice, four cells, and numerous ſeeds. *Murr. App. Med. Vol.* II.

The leaves of the Uva Urſi have a taſte at firſt ſtyptic, afterwards agreeably bitter;—the ſtalks and their bark are much more aſtringent than the leaves, but leſs bitter, and the woody part almoſt entirely inſipid. The ſmell of the dried leaves is like that of liquorice root, or its extract. They contain more gummy parts, in which the bitterneſs reſides, than of reſin, which is inſipid,—an aqueous menſtruum is therefore preferable to a ſpirituous. Boiling extricates the efficacious parts more powerfully than infuſion. *Murray ib.*

This plant is ſaid to have been known and uſed in Spain, Naples, and Montpellier, long before 1756, about which time the experiments made with it at Vienna, in calculous complaints, excited the general attention. The greateſt number of inſtances of its good effects was in ſuch diſorders as were ſeated in the kidneys; but there are many where a ſtone was manifeſtly in the bladder: ſome patients found immediate relief, others not till after ſome months continuance of the

the remedy, and ſome were reſtored to perfect health. (*Haen. Rat. Med. Vol.* I, *& ſeq.* — *Murray App. Vol.* II.) It has appeared alſo to be ſerviceable in various diſeaſes of the urinary paſſages in which a ſtone was not ſuſpected,—in ulcerations, dyſury, ſtrangury,—mucous, prulent, and bloody urine, &c. —even a ſuppreſſion of urine, which had required the introduction of the catheter for more than three months, was cured by Uva Urſi in a few weeks. (*Plenck Mat. Chyr.*) It has not indeed always ſucceeded. *Haller*, who had laboured ſeveral years under a dyſury, was relieved by it only for a ſhort time. (*Comm. nov. Gotting.*) It failed with *Acrel*, in Sweden, both before and after lithotomy,—with *Werlhoff*, in Germany,—and, in Britain, the expectations of ſeveral (perhaps too much raiſed) were diſappointed. But, though Uva Urſi does not appear to be a ſolvent of human calculi, (and perhaps there is not any ſuch known,) it may be conſidered as a valuable remedy, if it only leſſens the torture, and thereby renders life more tolerable. *Murray ibid.*

The leaves are given in powder, from gr. xv to ℈ij, three or four times a day.—An infuſion of ʒi, or ʒij, in a ℔i of water is more agreeable than a decoction,—but the decoction, as before obſerved, is moſt efficacious. See *Haen Rat. Med.*—*Murray Comment. & App. Med.* —*Girardi*, *Quer*, *&c.*

Zedo-

Z

Zedoāria, *Zedoary*, the *Root*.	Kæmpferia *rotunda*, L. S. P.
Zincum, *Zinc*.	
Lapis Calaminaris, *Calamine*.	Lapis calaminaris uſtus.
Tutia, *Tutty*.	
Vitriolum Album, *White Vitriol*.	Zincum vitriolatum impurum.
Zingĭber, *Ginger*, the *Root*.	Amomum *Zingiber*, L. S. P.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA VARII GENERIS.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS.

QUORUNDUM AQUA NON SOLUBILIUM PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

FIRST bruiſe theſe ſubſtances in a mortar to a powder; then pour on a little water, and grind it upon a hard and ſmooth, but not calcareous ſtone, to make it as fine as poſſible. Lay this powder upon chalk covered with ſiltering paper, in a warm, or at leaſt a dry place, for ſome days.

In

In this manner are to be prepared

ANTIMONY,

CRABS CLAWS, firſt broken into ſmall pieces, and waſhed with boiling water,

CORAL,

CHALK,

CALAMINE,

OYSTER-SHELLS, firſt cleanſed from their impurities.

AMBER,

TUTTY,

VERDIGRIS muſt be prepared in the ſame manner.

REMARK.

Calamine is roaſted, or calcined, in order that it may be more eaſily reducible to a very fine powder; and the ſhops being uſually ſupplied with it in this calcined ſtate, the College have ſo directed in their Materia Medica. The Edinburgh College alſo thus direct it in their Pharmacopoeia of 1792. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this Calamine ſtone, or ore of Zinc, is to be thrice heated in a ſtrong red heat, and as often quenched with water. Ed. D. 1756.

A direction was given in the former Diſpenſatory to take particular care that *Antimony*, *Calamine*, and *Tutty*, be reduced to the moſt ſubtile powder poſſible. The ſenſibility of the parts, to which Calamine and Tutty are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has obſerved, to be perfectly freed from any groſs irritating particles; and Antimony, unleſs thoroughly comminuted, may not only wound the ſtomach, but paſs off without producing any other ſenſible effect than an increaſe of the groſſer evacuations; whilſt, if reduced to the utmoſt fineneſs, it may become a medicine of conſiderable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND OF MUTTON-SUET.

Cut into pieces, and melt with a ſlow fire; and then ſeparate from the membranes by ſtraining.

AMMO-

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water, until it ſoftens, and preſs it through an hempen cloth; then ſet it by, that the reſinous part may ſubſide. Evaporate the water; and, towards the end of the inſpiſſation, mix the reſinous part with the gummy.

In the ſame manner Aſa Fœtida, and ſimilar Gum-reſins, are purified.

You may alſo purify any gum, which melts eaſily, ſuch as Galbanum, by putting it into an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water until it becomes ſoft enough to be ſeparated from its impurities by preſſing it through an hempen cloth.

REMARK.

In ſtraining the Gums, care ſhould be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued, otherwiſe a conſiderable portion of their more active volatile matter will be loſt,—an inconvenience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided.

Hence the purer tears, *unſtrained*, are preferred, for internal uſe, to the ſtrained gums, by the faculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reaſon for this preference, we may add, that ſome of the gum-reſins, purified in the common way, by ſolution in water, expreſſion, and evaporation, are not ſo eaſily ſoluble in aqueous menſtrua before, as after, ſuch depuration.

CORNU CERVI USTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartſhorn until they are thoroughly white; then rub them to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are thoſe left after diſtillation. L. Diſp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartſhorn, a ſtrong fire and the free admiſſion of air are neceſſary. The potter's furnace was formerly directed for the ſake of convenience, but any common furnace, or ſtove, will do. If ſome lighted charcoal be ſpread on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of Horn

Horn are laid, they will be burnt to whiteneſs, ſtill retaining their original form. L.

Burnt hartſhorn is not now conſidered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phoſphoric acid. It is the weakeſt of the animal abſorbents, being ſoluble in acids with great difficulty; but, whether it be of equal or ſuperior uſe in diarrhœas, to more powerful abſorbents, future obſervation muſt determine.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Both the colours and virtues of Herbs are preſerved in greateſt perfection when they are dried *haſtily* by an heat of common fire as great as that which the ſun can impart; an inſtance of which we have in the drying of Tea by the Chineſe. Quick drying is more particularly proper for flowers. Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a kind of kiln, with an heat ſufficient to make it ſweat, taking care only not to endanger its ſcorching. L.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFICATION OF HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the ſcum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suſpend Wood-lice, incloſed in a coarſe hempen cloth, in a cloſe veſſel, over hot proof-ſpirit, that they may be killed by the vapour, and rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moiſt place, that they may ſoften: then preſs the pulps through a hair-ſieve; afterwards boil them with a gentle fire, frequently

frequently ſtirring them; then evaporate the water in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt, until the pulps are of a proper conſiſtence.

Bruiſe the pod of the Caſſia of the Cane, and pour on boiling water, that the pulp may be waſhed out; then preſs the matter through a coarſe ſieve, and afterwards through a hair ſieve; then evaporate in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt, until the pulp is brought to a proper conſiſtence.

Preſs out the pulps of ripe and freſh fruits through a ſieve, without any boiling.

REMARK.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Caſſia from the pod is now particularly directed. The former Diſpenſatory ordered it to be boiled out of the bruiſed pod: (as does the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of 1792) by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the ſeeds part with their mucilage,—though nothing ſhould be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greateſt purity, if the quantity be not large, by ſlitting the pods lengthwiſe, puſhing out the cells and ſeeds with the fingers, and waſhing the pulp from them.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has obſerved, to be great, as it is apt to turn ſour by long keeping.

All bodies poſſeſs a capacity for a certain quantity of heat, and which only they can retain without aſſuming a gaſſeous or aëriform ſtate. Under the ordinary preſſure of the atmoſphere, water boils at 212°; but ſaline ſolutions require a higher temperature;—therefore, as the common water-bath ſcarcely ſupplies a ſufficient heat for the evaporation of ſome particular preparations, we frequently uſe that of the ſaturated Solution of Sea Salt, which bears a degree of heat about equal to 230°, and expedites the proceſs without producing any empyreuma.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill tranſverſely, after the dry outer coats have been taken off, into thin ſlices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried, is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterneſs and acrimony.

By

By drying, Lewis ſays, the root loſes four-fifths of its original weight; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery: hence four grains of the dry root are nearly equivalent to a ſcruple of the freſh.

It is given as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doſes of a few grains: in ſomewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

SPONGIÆ USTIO.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Cut the Sponge into pieces, and beat it ſo as to ſeparate the gritty matter; burn it in a cloſe iron veſſel until it becomes black and friable: afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is ſometimes conſiderable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the veſſel at once be large, the outſide will be ſufficiently burnt before the inſide is affected, and the volatile ſalt of the former will in part eſcape before that in the lat-

ter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually ſtirring, in ſuch a machine as is uſed for the roaſting of coffee.

Sponge, on diſtillation with a ſtrong heat, yields a volatile ſalt in its proper form; and, even in this preparation, the ſalt is ſo far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a braſs mortar, it corrodes the metal, ſo as to contract a diſagreable taint, and ſometimes an emetic quality. L.

It ſhould therefore, as directed in the former Diſpenſatory, be powdered in a mortar of glaſs or ſtone. Of this laſt ſort, the mortars of Mr. WEDGEWOOD's manufacture are preferable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doſes of a ſcruple, or more, in ſcrofulous complaints.

We need not enter, in this place, upon a chemical enquiry concerning the formation of volatile alkali, although Dr. Lewis, in the note, may not be perfectly correct, according to our preſent opinions upon that ſubject.

STYRACIS

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Diſſolve the Storax in rectified ſpirit of wine, and ſtrain the ſolution: afterwards reduce it to a proper conſiſtence, with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

Storax totally diſſolves in ſpirit of wine, ſo as to paſs through the filtre, the impurities alone being left. L.

CONSERVÆ.

CONSERVES.

CONSERVE of SEA-WORMWOOD, The outer Rind of the SEVILLE ORANGE, WOOD-SORREL, and of The RED ROSE.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-ſtalks, and the unblown petals from the *calyx*, cutting off the heels. Take off the outer rind of the oranges with a grater. When you have thus prepared them, bruiſe them with a wooden peſtle in a marble mortar; and then beat them up with three times their weight of double-refined ſugar, until they are mixed.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The Sugar ſhould be powdered by itſelf, and paſſed through a ſieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable maſs, otherwiſe it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Roſe-buds, and ſome other vegetables, are uſually prepared for mixing with ſugar by a ſmall wooden mill, contrived for that purpoſe. P.

CONSERVA ARI.

CONSERVE OF ARUM OR CUCKOW-PINT.

Take of Arum bruiſed, half a pound.
Double-refined Sugar one pound and a half.
Beat them together in a mortar.

REMARK.

Thoſe, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of SYDENHAM, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic caſes. The *Pulvis Ari compoſitus* has been rejected becauſe its virtue decreaſed by keeping. The Conſerve may be given to adults in doſes of a dram.

CON-

CONSERVA CYNOSBATI.

CONSERVE OF THE HIP.

Take of Hips one pound.
Double-refined Sugar, powdered, twenty ounces by weight.
Mix them into a Conſerve.

REMARK.

This pulp ſhould be ſeparated with great care from the rough prickly matter incloſing the ſeeds; a ſmall quantity of which, retained in the Conſerve, is apt to occaſion an uneaſineſs at the ſtomach, a pruritus about the anus, and ſometimes vomiting. L.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS.

CONSERVE OF THE SLOE.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may ſoften, taking care that they do not burſt; then take them from the water, preſs out the pulp, and with three times its weight of double-refined ſugar make a Conſerve.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ.

CONSERVE OF SQUILL.

Take of freſh Squill one ounce by weight.
Double-refined ſugar five ounces by weight.
Beat them together, in a mortar, into a Conſerve.

REMARK.

This Conſerve is directed to be prepared in a ſmall quantity, to guard againſt its variation in ſtrength. It may be given, to adults, from half a dram to two ſcruples, or more—eſpecially when freſh.

Keep all the Conſerves in cloſe veſſels; eſpecially thoſe of ARUM and SQUILL.

SUCCI.

SUCCI.

JUICES.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs two pints.
Brooklime,
Water-creſſes,
of each one pint.
Seville Oranges,
twenty ounces by meaſure.

Mix them; and after the feculencies have ſubſided, pour off the liquor, or ſtrain it.

REMARK.

Theſe Juices, formerly called *Succi Scorbutici*, are given from two to four ounces, in ſcorbutic diſorders, and in cutaneous defedations, twice, or oftener, in a day. Perhaps the addition of a ſmall quantity of Spirit (as in the Formula of the Edinburgh College) might in ſeveral reſpects improve this Medicine.

SUCCUS

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BERRY.

Take of the expreſſed and depurated juice of Elder-berries two pints.

Inſpiſſate in a water-bath, ſaturated with ſea-ſalt.

In the ſame manner inſpiſſate the juice of the BLACK CURRANT,
LEMON, and of
HEMLOCK, gathered on the firſt appearance of the flowers.

REMARK.

Conſiderable care is required in preparing the inſpiſſated juice of *Hemlock*. Beſides the precaution of gathering the plant at the proper ſeaſon, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (ſee *Mat. Med.*)—the evaporation ſhould take place as ſoon as poſſible after the expreſſion; and therefore the juice ſhould not be bought, *already expreſſed*, from a gardener,—as has been too often done. For if, as Lewis obſerves, this expreſſed juice, which retains the ſmell of the plant, be ſuffered to ſettle until it becomes clear,

clear, it loſes nearly all the ſpecific flavour of the Hemlock; the ordorous principle ſeeming to ſeparate and ſubſide with the herbaceous feculencies *(M.M.)* Moreover, if the opinion of *Störck*, who imputes its ſometimes failing of ſucceſs to a too great diſſipation of its volatile parts by an haſty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation ſhould be *ſlow*. It were to be wiſhed that the degrees of inſpiſſation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with preciſion. In the inſpiſſation, however, of this juice, the conſiſtence intended is ſuch as is proper for forming it into pills; which it may be, with proper attention, and its ſtrength rendered more conſtantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as Störck directed, and as it is ſtill ordered in the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.

In confirmation of the above obſervations, Dr. *Withering* ſays no medicinal plant, when collected, is more apt to heat and ferment than Hemlock; which, if it does, the quantity of extract is much leſs, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that, if the feculencies are thrown away, the medicine is ſpoiled. *Bot. Arr. Vol.* 1. *Ed.* 2.

It is generally given cautiouſly at firſt, viz. in doſes from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes

ſeveral drams have been given in that ſpace without producing giddineſs. But Dr. *Withering* ſays from gr. v. to gr. x. of extract, duly made, are a proper doſe, and that few conſtitutions will bear more without experiencing diſagreeable effects.

The plant may be kept dry, either in ſtrong brown-paper bags,—or, if powdered, in glaſs bottles ſo placed as to exclude the *light*. *Withering ibid.*

As the London College have admitted the Aconitum into their Materia Medica, we might have expected in this place a Formula for the preparation of its Expreſſed Juice, eſpecially ſince many practitioners are in the habit of preſcribing it—The Edinburgh College not only admit this, but the expreſſed Juices of the Belladonna, the Hyoſcyamus, and the Lactuca Viroſa—each of which may be prepared in the following manner—Bruiſe, and expreſs the Juice from the plant in an Hempen Bag;—Evaporate the Liquor in open veſſels in the heat of boiling water (ſtirring it briſkly towards the laſt) to the conſiſtence of thick honey. Keep it in a proper veſſel moiſtened with a little rectified Spirit of Wine—A grain, or two at moſt, of theſe Inſpiſſated Juices is at firſt a very ſufficient doſe, which may be increaſed according to circumſtances.

EXTRACTA

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS AND RESINS.

EXTRACT of BROOM-TOPS,
CHAMOMILE,
GENTIAN,
LIQUORICE,
BLACK HELLEBORE,
WHITE POPPY,
RUE,
SAVIN.

BOIL them in diſtilled water, preſs out the decoction, ſtrain and ſet it by, that the feculencies may ſubſide; then boil it again in a water-bath, ſaturated with ſea-ſalt, to a conſiſtence proper for making pills.

The ſame kind of bath is to be uſed in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The *Extract* of *Broomtops* and of *Chamomile* were not in the laſt Diſpenſatory. The former is given as an uſeful laxative and diuretic in hydropic caſes, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram. See *Mat. Med.*

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably antiſeptic, and given in doſes of a ſcruple or two, either by itſelf, or as an aſſiſtant to other remedies, in flatulency, dyſpepſy, and pains of the ſtomach or bowels.

The Extract of White Poppy is alſo lately added, and may be given as an uſeful anodyne in double the doſe where opium is thought neceſſary.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, coarſely powdered, one pound.
Diſtilled water, twelve pints.

Boil for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The ſame quantity of water being again poured on, boil as before, and repeat the boiling until the liquor, upon cooling, remains clear. Mix all theſe liquors, ſtrain, and evaporate to a proper conſiſtence.

This Extract muſt be prepared under two forms: one SOFT, and fit for making pills; the other HARD, ſo as to be reducible to a powder.

REMARK.

This Extract is intended for caſes where the ſtomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requiſite quantity; ten or twelve grains of which, in its hard form, are eſteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the bark in ſubſtance.

EXTRACTUM

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK WITH THE RESIN.

Take of Cinchona, reduced to coarſe powder, one pound,
Rectified Spirit of Wine, four pints.

Digeſt for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the reſiduum in ten pints of diſtilled water to two; then ſtrain the tincture, and decoction, ſeparately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and diſtilling the ſpirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened. Laſtly, mix the Reſin with the Extract, and evaporate to a conſiſtence for forming pills.

In the ſame manner is to be prepared the EXTRACT of CASCARILLA and of JALAP.

REMARK.

The *Extract of Caſcarilla*, now firſt introduced into our Diſpenſatory, is a medicine of conſiderable

uſe as a tonic in dyſpepſy, debility of bowels, and in ſome circumſtances of epidemic fevers. It may be given from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a day.

The *Extract of Jalap* is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults, from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Extract of Coloquintida.

Take of Coloquintida, cut ſmall, ſix drams by weight.
Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.
Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.
Leſſer Cardamoms, huſked and powdered, one dram by weight.
Proof-ſpirit one pint.

Digeſt the Coloquintida in the ſpirit of wine, with a gentle heat, during four days. To the expreſſed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when theſe are diſſolved, diſtil

the ſpirit and evaporate the water (adding the ſeeds towards the end of the proceſs) that the extract may be of a proper conſiſtence for making pills.

REMARK.

This Extract, formerly called *Extractum Cathar-ticum*, prepared as here directed, retains all the eſ-ſential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the for-mer method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a ſcruple to half a dram in caſes where ſtrong Cathartics are required.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the ſhavings of Logwood, one pound.

Boil them four times, or oftener, in a gallon of diſtilled water, to one half; then mix and ſtrain the liquors, and boil them down to a proper conſiſtence.

REMARK.

The difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menſtruum would ſeem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it even in coarſe powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods ſtill cheaper,—the detection of which, in that ſtate, is not eaſy, and in a fine powder ſcarcely poſſible.

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ.

Extract of Senna.

Take of Senna one pound.
Diſtilled water one gallon.

Boil the Senna in the diſtilled water, adding, after its decoction, a little rectified ſpirit of wine. Evaporate the ſtrained liquor to a proper conſiſtence.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Beaumé ſays, the reſinous part of Senna are in ſo ſmall a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together. The ſpirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one-half, or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative, from ten grains to a ſcruple: or, in leſs quantity, as an aſſiſtant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Opium.

Take of Opium, cut into ſmall pieces, one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve pints.

Digeſt the Opium with a gentle heat, occaſionally ſtirring it until it is diſſolved; filter the tincture through paper, and diſtil it, ſo prepared, to a proper conſiſtence.

Purified Opium muſt be kept under two forms: SOFT, for pills; and HARD, that it may be reduced into powder.

REMARK.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the beſt menſtruum for Opium, having diſſolved nine-twelfths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified ſpirit or water. *Apoth. Rep.*

All Extracts ſhould be frequently ſtirred during their inſpiſſation.

Sprinkle a little ſpirit of wine upon all the watery Extracts of the ſofter kind.

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM.

Take ripe wild Cucumbers, and ſtrain the juice, very gently and carefully expreſſed, through a very fine ſieve into a glaſs veſſel; then ſet it by for ſome hours, until the thicker part has ſubſided. Pour off the thinner part which ſwims at the top, and ſeparate the reſt by filtering: cover the thicker part, which remains after filtration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its groſſer parts form a viſcid cake on the paper, through which the more fluid cannot paſs. The manner of filtering, uſually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of ſome moiſtened ſtrips of woollen cloth, ſkains of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the veſſel, ſo as to hang down lower than the ſurface of the liquor; by which management all the moiſture will be gradually drained away. L.

It is given to adults, in doſes of one or two grains, or more, as a ſtrong cathartic in hydropic caſes,—ſometimes uſefully. *Baldinger* gives it in ſmall doſes, with other medicines, to promote urine. See his *Animadverſiones in Ph. Ed.*

Wild cucumbers, when perfectly ripe, muſt be gathered with caution, as they burſt open with great force upon very moderate preſſure.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

BRUISE freſh Almonds, either ſweet or bitter, in a mortar, and then expreſs the Oil, in a preſs without heat.

In the ſame manner may be expreſſed from the bruiſed ſeeds

OIL of FLAX, or Linſeed Oil
MUSTARD, and
PALMA CHRISTI, previouſly huſked.

REMARK.

As the Oil of *Palma Chriſti*, or, as it is commonly called, *Caſtor Oil*, prepared, by expreſſion, even

from fresh seeds, after long keeping grows thick, reddish, transparent, (*Bergius,*) and rancid,—its purgative property decreasing with its increasing acrimony, (*De Machy;*) and, as there is sometimes danger of a mixture of different seeds, or of old oil with the fresh, the College has directed the apothecary himself to express it.

The Edinburgh College direct this Oil to be prepared also by boiling the bruised seeds in water,—but although they state this as the method in which it is usually obtained in the West Indies, yet I cannot help thinking that it must sooner be disposed to become rancid.

It has been long in use as a mild lubricating purgative, producing its effect without griping, in cases where the more acrid purgatives are thought less necessary or safe. It acts so gently, that it may be given to new-born infants, and to pregnant and lying-in women, and has been found an useful remedy in vomiting, iliac passion, spasmodic cholic, (*Fraser,*) asthma from the fumes of lead, (*Selle Hanb. der med. Prax.*) in dysentery, worms, &c.

It is given to infants in the dose of ʒi, or more;—to adults, from ʒss to ʒi, and repeated (as a large dose excites nausea and vomiting) at proper intervals. See *Canvane's Essay*. *Fraser* in *Med. Obs. and Inq. Vol.* 2, &c.

OLEA

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

Essential Oil of Anise,
Caraway,
Juniper-Berry,
Lavender,
Peppermint,
Spearmint,
Origanum,
Penny-royal,
Rosemary,
Sassafras-root.

LET theſe Oils be drawn off, by diſtillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory; but, to prevent an empyreuma, the ſubſtance muſt be macerated in water previous to diſtillation.

The

The water which comes over with the Oil, in the diſtillation, is to be kept for uſe.

REMARK.

Eſſential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their diſtilled waters; but with a ſomewhat leſs proportion of water;—thoſe of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering ſtate. See Roſemary, &c. in Mat. Med. The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the ſeaſon and texture of the ſubſtance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis ſays, ſhould be expeditiouſly raiſed at firſt, and continued in ſuch a degree, that the Oil may come over freely:—that moſt of theſe Oils require the water to boil, but that many of thoſe from odoriferous flowers, as *Lavender*, *Roſemary*, &c. riſe with an heat conſiderably leſs; and, for theſe ſubſtances, he propoſes a contrivance, by which they are expoſed to vapour of boiling water only. See his *Mat. Med.* and *Diſp.*

Theſe Oils are ſeparated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the ſtem of which being ſtopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, ſoon ſwims on the ſurface, or ſubſides if ponderous. The undermoſt, whether

whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, firſt let out; and the uppermoſt retained by replacing the finger, and again cloſing the ſtem. L.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartſhorn one pound.
Diſtil three times.

REMARK.

This Oil, firſt introduced, about the beginning of this century, by *Dippelius*, (whoſe name it has borne,) when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a ſmell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taſte. MODEL, of *Peterſburgh*, took ſome pains to leſſen the expence, by reducing the fifteen or ſixteen rectifications, then thought neceſſary, to a ſmaller number. He directed the fetid Oil to be poured into a glaſs cucurbit with an alembic head, ſo as not to foul the ſide of the veſſel, and diſtilled it with a gentle heat; ſeparating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid Oil which firſt comes over, from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the ſecond from the third. He ſays, that, to rectify the firſt limpid portion, one diſtillation with a ſlow

a ſlow fire is ſufficient; but the other portions commonly require two, in which the limpid part muſt be ſeparated in the ſame manner, from the more impure which follows, by changing the receiver; and the proceſs thus be continued until all the Oil flows limpid and white. Vide *Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann.* 1741.

To prevent this Oil becoming fetid, and turning yellow or black, by the acceſs of the air, it muſt be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, cloſe ſtopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in ſand, or immerſed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doſes from ten to forty drops, to adults, in ſpaſmodic caſes; and before the paroxyſm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of ſuch paroxyſm.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum a convenient quantity.

Diſtil it in a ſand-bath.

OLEUM

whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, firſt let out; and the uppermoſt retained by replacing the finger, and again cloſing the ſtem. L.

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OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum a convenient quantity.

Diſtil it in a ſand-bath.

OLEUM

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.
Water four pints.

Diſtil the Turpentine, with the water, from an alembic of copper.

REMARK.

It may ſeem rather extraordinary, that a copper veſſel is ſtill retained in this proceſs, notwithſtanding the College abſolutely diſapproves the uſe of any utenſil in which there is even but an admixture of copper. *(page 3.)*—But the reaſon ſeems to be, that, as Oil of Turpentine is generally diſtilled upon a larger ſcale than that of a retort, and as it ſometimes accidentally takes fire, leſs danger is to be apprehended from the exploſion in a copper than in a glaſs veſſel. Moreover, I do not find that the Oil of Turpentine has any cupreous impregnation; for the Copper is not eaſily acted upon by the Turpentine, in that degree of heat by which this is raiſed into vapour.

RESINA

RESINA FLAVA,

YELLOW RESIN,

Remains after the diſtillation of Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound.
Diſtilled Water four pints.

Diſtil.

REMARK.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this eſſential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and ſudorific, in doſes of a few drops;—but it has been given in much larger doſes, for removing chronic rheumatiſms,—not indeed often ſucceſsfully, when unaccompanied with other remedies. An inſtance has been mentioned, of a large doſe having been ſucceeded by bloody urine.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound

Diſtil three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take Alkohol,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Mix them by degrees, and diſtil; taking care that no black froth paſſes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the diſtilled liquor from the volatile vitriolic acid. To the oily part add water of pure kali ſufficient to correct the ſulphurous ſmell: then draw over the ſmall portion of *ether* with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, ſwimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be ſeparated.

REMARK.

Some caution is requiſite in mixing the two liquors, that the conſequent heat and ebullition, which would diſſipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the veſſel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The ſecureſt way is, to add the vitriolic acid to the ſpirit of wine by a little at a time, waiting till the firſt addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in; by which the enſuing heat is inconſiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

As to the inſtruments, a retort with a tubulated receiver, with a common receiver adapted, is ſufficient.

In the proceſs, the liquor ſhould at firſt be made to boil, and the diſtillation afterwards continued, with a milder heat, to perfect dryneſs. After having properly ſeparated the oily part of the diſtilled liquor by the funnel, and mixed with it the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to diſtillation; and, the Ether being drawn off with a *very gentle* heat, the Oleum Vini will be left in the retort.

The uſe at preſent made of the *Oleum Vini*, is for the *Sp. Ætheris vitriolici compoſitus*. See *Mixtures* hereafter.

SALES.

SALTS.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Distilled Vinegar.

TAKE of Vinegar five pints.

Diſtil with a ſlow fire, in glaſs veſſels, as long as the drops fall free from empyreuma.

REMARK.

The Swediſh Diſpenſatory directs the diſtillation from a glaſs retort, and by a *water-bath*:—that the fourth part, which firſt comes over, and is phlegm, be thrown away; and the receiver being then changed, the diſtillation to be continued ſo long as the fluid comes over limpid. *Beaumé* ſays, that, though what firſt comes over is leſs acid than that which follows, it is however infinitely more grateful in ſmell, and has too much acidity to be thrown away. The College have thought the preparation

preparation as directed above ſufficiently acid for the purpoſes to which it is applied; but the Edinburgh College in diſtilling eight pints reject the firſt product of the diſtillation, viz. the firſt quart, and draw over only for medicinal purpoſes two others, thinking the remainder either too acid or two empyreumatic for general uſe.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM.

Acetous Acid.

Take of Verdigris, in coarſe powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt; then diſtil it in a ſand-bath; and afterwards re-diſtil the liquor.

Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

REMARK.

Vinegar diſtilled from Verdigris has a diſagreeable ſmell, and turns blue on being ſaturated with Aq. Ammoniæ,—a manifeſt proof that it contains copper, (*Lecnhardi Anmerk* in *Macquers Chem. Worterb. Vol.* II.)—a portion of which it retains, according to *Pörner*, even after a re-diſtillation with a gentle heat.—According to Mr. *Bertholet*,

this acid differs eſſentially from the acid of vinegar. See *Mem. Ac. Sc. Ann.* 1783.—It was employed in the preparation of *Hydrargyrus acetatus.* —*Vid. Pharm.* 1788.—If the proceſs is conducted with attention, I believe that little or no copper will be detected by the ammoniacal teſt.—The portion of it however, if any, is ſo very minute, that it cannot be at all injurious to animal life, and therefore is of little conſequence; eſpecially as in the preparation of other medicines the copper may often be ſeparated by ſuperior chemical affinity.—If acetous acid is required perfectly pure, and without the leaſt foreign admixture, it may be procured by diſtilling it from kali acetatum inſtead of verdigris.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dried Sea-ſalt ten pounds.
Vitriolic Acid ſix pounds.
Water five pounds.

Mix the vitriolic Acid with the water, and by degrees add the mixture to the ſalt: then diſtil.

The ſpecific gravity of this is to that of diſtilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi.* The addition of water is here neceſſary, the marine vapours being ſo volatile, as ſcarcely to condenſe without ſome adventitious humidity, and the proceſs is conducted with greater ſafety when the water is added in the beginning, than in the manner employed in Wolfe's apparatus. The vitrolic acid is moſt conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or ſtone-ware veſſel; for, unleſs the mixture is made very ſlowly, it grows ſo hot as to endanger the breaking a glaſs one. The mixture ſhould be put to the ſalt under a chimney, as the muriatic acid, which immediately appears in the form of white fumes, ought to be avoided as injurious.

When the mixture is grown ſomewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the diſtillation directly begun. Here alſo a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be ſo conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the fumes riſing ſo quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt left in the retort, when purified, gives the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi.* See Natron vitriolatum.

It may perhaps ſeem ſuperfluous to decrepitate the ſea ſalt, ſince water is afterwards added; but unleſs the ſea ſalt is pefectly dry, the proportion to the vitriolic acid will always be liable to variation.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, ſixty ounces.

Vitrolic Acid, by weight, twenty-nine ounces.

Mix and diſtil.

The ſpecific gravity of this is to the weight of diſtilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

REMARK.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Nitri Glauberi.* A pound of vitriolic acid is ſufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the product, in either caſe, is in quality the ſame; the difference, in this reſpect, affecting only the reſiduum. If leſs Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to ſaturate the vitriolic acid, and the reſiduum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt. In this laſt caſe there is one con-

convenience; the acid Salt being readily ſoluble in water, ſo as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the laſt Diſpenſatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very neceſſary to be obſerved; for red corroſive fumes will riſe very copiouſly, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater ſecurity, ſome employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermoſt of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilſt the lowermoſt is inſerted into a ſmaller receiver, or bottle. The Swediſh Diſpenſatory directs only a receiver, *large and properly tubulated*. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it muſt not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a ſand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glaſs funnel, whoſe ſtem is long, and bent ſo as to form a right-angle with its cup; when, the apparatus being adjuſted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the diſtillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raiſed, and continued until the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

Diluted nitrous Acid.

Take of nitrous acid,
Diſtilled Water, of each one pound.
Mix them.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted vitriolic Acid.

Take of vitriolic Acid one ounce by weight.
Diſtilled water eight ounces by weight.
Mix them by degrees.

REMARK.

This was called, in the laſt Diſpenſatory, *Spiritus vitrioli tenuis*, and is ſuppoſed capable of producing every ſalutary advantage expected from the *Elix. Vitrioli acidum*, which is now omitted.

FLORES

FLORES BENZOËS.

Flowers of Benzoin.

Take of Benzoin in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in ſand; and, with a ſlow fire, ſublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and ſublime again.

REMARK.

Only a ſmall portion muſt be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle.—Even a re-ſublimation from tobacco-pipe clay does not ſo effectually purify the flowers as might be wiſhed. L.

The Chymiſts have long diſuſed the paper-cone. *Maud*, of London, and others, employed glaſs retorts, for the firſt ſublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers not luted; ſcraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and uſing a degree of heat juſt ſufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed ſtone-ware bodies, with large glaſs blind-heads, fitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately preſſed, were re-ſublimed into the blind heads of a pearly whiteneſs.

SAL

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

Salt and Oil of Amber.

Take of Amber two pounds.

Diſtil in a ſand bath with a fire gradually raiſed—an acid liquor and oil, and ſalt impregnated with oil, will aſcend.

REMARK.

In the diſtillation of Amber, the fire muſt for ſome time be continued gentle, ſcarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, until the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have ariſen; after which it is to be ſlowly increaſed. If the fire be urged too haſtily, the Amber will riſe in its whole ſubſtance into the receiver without undergoing the requiſite ſeparation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called *ſpirit*, is a mere ſolution of a ſmall portion of the ſalt in phlegm.

The ſalt is uſually dried between the folds of ſpongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hyſterical ſpaſms, and applied externally in the ſame diſorder.

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

Purified Salt of Amber.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound.
Diſtilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the diſtilled water, and ſet the ſolution aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as ſpongy paper will imbibe, is ſtill of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white and of an acid taſte not ungrateful. It requires, for its ſolution, of cold water in ſummer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is ſcarcely ſoluble at all, in rectified ſpirit, without the aſſiſtance of heat. L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doſes of a few grains, and alſo in hyſterical complaints.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA

Prepared Ammonia.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Mix and ſublime.

REMARK.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac until a conſiderable heat is applied, it muſt not be too great, nor too ſuddenly raiſed; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itſelf not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile ſalt. *Du Hamel (Mem. Acad. Sc.)* could not ſeparate the chalk, thus volatiliſed, by the gentleſt re-ſublimation; it diſſolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

The obſervations contained in the preceeding paragraph do not ſufficiently explain the formation of ammonia—the fire weakens the forces of attraction exiſting between the conſtituent elements of the primary combination, ſo that a double decompoſition immediately takes place—the muriatic acid of the Sal Ammoniac uniting itſelf to the calcareous earth, whilſt the carbonic acid of the chalk combines with the ammonia and is ſublimed along with it.

AQUA

AQUA AMMONIÆ.

Water of Ammonia.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.
Pot-aſh one pound and an half.
Water four pints.
Diſtil two pints with a ſlow fire.

REMARK.

In the preparation of this water, (named in the laſt Diſpenſatory *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci,)* a pungent odour ariſes as ſoon as the Pot-aſh and Sal ammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis adviſes to mix them in the retort, diſſolving firſt the two ſalts ſeparately, in half the water, pouring in the ſolutions together, and, immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the diſtillation.

From the reſiduum which is the digeſtive ſalt of Sylvius (Kali muriatum) diſtilled in the ordinary manner with vitriolic acid may be procured muriatic acid—the ſaline maſs left in the retort is Kali vitriolatum.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.
Lime two pounds.
Water one gallon.

Add to the Lime two pints of the water, and let them ſtand together an hour; then add the Sal ammoniac and the ſix pints of water boiling hot, and immediately cover the veſſel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and diſtil with a ſlow fire one pint.

REMARK.

This water is far more pungent than the Aqua Ammoniæ *with Kali*, both in ſmell and taſte, and, like Kali rendered cauſtic by being deprived of its fixed air on the admixture of lime, raiſes no effervescence with acids. If the lime be perfectly pure, the aqua ammonia will not contain any carbonic acid, and is therefore rather too acrid for internal uſe. It was ommitted in the laſt Diſpenſatory, Pemberton ſays, leſt it ſhould be given inſtead of the *Aqua Ammoniæ* made with Kali, which is fully ſaturated with carbonic acid, and therefore more adapted for internal exhibition.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI.

Water of prepared Kali.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Set it in a moiſt place until it diſſolves, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This is the *Lixivium Tartari* of the laſt Diſpenſatory, and contains about one part of alkaline ſalt to three of water.

AQUA KALI PURI.

Water of pure Kali.

Take of prepared Kali four pounds.
Quick-lime ſix pounds.
Diſtilled Water four gallons.

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them ſtand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the reſt of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour; ſuffer the liquor to cool, and ſtrain. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh ſixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more

lime. Then boil the liquor and the lime together for five minutes, in a close vessel.—Lastly, let it be again cooled, and strained.

REMARK.

This was formerly called *Lixivium saponarium.*

The boiling should be performed in an earthen or glass vessel, and the straining be through linen.

CALX CUM KALI PURO.

Lime with Pure Kali.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four ounces.

Water of pure Kali sixteen pounds.

Boil away the water of the pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, previously slaked.—Keep it in a vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

This preparation, the *Causticum commune fortius* of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquefy, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more slow in its operation. L.

KALI

KALI PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Kali.

Take of Pot-aſh two pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water three pints.

Diſſolve; and filtre through paper: evaporate this ſolution until a pellicle appears upon the ſurface; then ſet it aſide for twelve hours, that the neutral ſalts may cryſtallize; afterwards pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, conſtantly ſtirring, leſt any Salt ſhould adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure Kali from the aſhes of any kind of vegetable.

The ſame SALT may be prepared from TARTAR, burnt until it becomes aſh-coloured.

KALI PURUM.

PURE KALI.

Take of Water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate to dryneſs; then let the Salt be melted upon the fire, and poured out.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called *Alcali vegetabile fixum Cauſticum* and *Lapis ſepticus*, is deſcribed, in the Ed. Diſp. 1792, *(Cauſticum commune acerrimum)* more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron veſſel upon a gentle fire, until (on the ebullition ceaſing) the ſaline matter gently flows like oil, which happens before the veſſel becomes red. Pour out the cauſtic, thus liquefied, upon a ſmooth iron plate; let it be divided into ſmall pieces before it hardens, and theſe are to be put into phials cloſe ſtopt. It is a very powerful cauſtic, but too apt to liquefy upon the part to which it is applied, and to ſpread beyond the limits within which it is intended to operate.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM, CORNU CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL, OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartſhorn ten pounds.

Diſtil with a fire gradually increaſed, and a volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will aſcend.

Separate the Oil and the Salt from the Liquor; and diſtil it three times.

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and ſublime thrice, or until it becomes white.

The ſame volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

REMARK.

Hartſhorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as poſſible, and diſtilled from an iron pot, to which an alembic head of earth or iron is fitted, in an open fire. The receiver may be of glaſs, and large, with a glaſs or tin adopter, inſerted between that and the pipe of the head. The

Swed. Disp. directs a *tubulated* iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased slowly, and at length raised almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arises, succeeded by the salt and oil. The salt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is saturated, the remainder of the salt comes over, and concretes in a solid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white fumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow saline crystals form upon its sides. The fire is not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes come with such vehemence as would sometimes throw off or burst the receiver, if a small hole were not made in the luting, to be stopped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over: the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its sides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to it; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt solid and undissolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver until that time left unluted.

The

The Oil may be firſt ſeparated from the volatile liquor (formerly called *Spiritus Cornu Cervi)* by the funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper *firſt wetted.*

The volatile liquor may be freed from the ſuperfluous phlegm by diſtillation in a common retort, placed in a ſand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will riſe firſt, and fix itſelf to the upper part of the receiver, from which it will ſoon be waſhed down by the ſubſequent phlegm. As ſoon as the Salt is almoſt diſſolved, Lewis has adviſed to raiſe the retort out of the ſand, to ſtop the proceſs directly, and, if any Oil ſwims on the top, to ſkim it off. The liquor will thus be fully ſaturated, and prove always equal in ſtrength; whereas, if the proceſs is not now ſtopped, the phlegm continuing to riſe muſt render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not ſufficient to render it pure, that is, clear, and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be ſeparated from the Liquor, and purified, in ſome degree, by ſublimation in a tall body with a glaſs head, removing the veſſels as ſoon as the phlegm begins to riſe; but it requires farther depuration, by ſubliming it from a ſmall portion of Alkohol, or, as the College directs, from chalk.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

Prepared Natron.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds.
Diſtilled Water one gallon.

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and ſtrain. Boil the part which remains after ſtraining with the reſt of the water, and ſtrain. Mix the liquors, and evaporate to two pints, and ſet them by for eight days: ſtrain this liquor again; and, after due boiling, ſet it by to cryſtalize. Diſſolve the cryſtals in diſtilled water, ſtrain the ſolution, boil, and ſet it aſide again to cryſtalize.

REMARK.

The liquor by ſtanding depoſits ſome feculencies, from which it is eaſily freed by ſtraining it—and the cryſtallizations, when properly conducted, entirely purify the natron from neutral ſalt or any other remaining admixture.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

WATER OF ACETATED AMMONIA.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces,
Diſtilled Vinegar four pints; or as much as is ſufficient to ſaturate the Ammonia.

Mix them.

REMARK.

The ſtrength of this medicine is a little precarious, as it muſt depend on that of the vinegar. L.—However if the vinegar is diſtilled uniformly according to the directions of the Pharmacopoeia the ſtrength of the medicine will not be ſo liable to variation as Dr. Lewis has ſuppoſed.

Spielman, in his *Pharm. general.* mentions the doſe as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely; viz. from two or three drams to ſix.

KALI ACETATUM.

Acetated Kali.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Boil it, with a ſlow fire, in four or five times its quantity of diſtilled vinegar; when the efferveſcence ceaſes add at different times more diſtilled vinegar, until one portion being nearly evaporated, the addition of another will excite no efferveſcence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of diſtilled vinegar have been uſed; afterwards let it be dried ſlowly. An impure Salt will be left, which is to be melted for a little while with a ſlow fire; then diſſolved in water, and filtered through paper.

If the fuſion has been properly performed, the ſtrained liquor will be colourleſs; if otherwiſe, it will be of a brown colour.

Laſtly, evaporate this liquor, with a ſlow fire, in a ſhallow glaſs veſſel; ſometimes ſtirring the ſalt that it may the ſooner become dry; which ſhould then be kept in a veſſel cloſely ſtopt.

The Salt ought to be very white, and to diſſolve entirely, both in water and ſpirit of wine, without leaving any ſediment. If the Salt, although white, ſhould depoſit any feculencies when diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, the ſolution muſt be filtered through paper, and evaporated again to dryneſs.

REMARK.

This is the *Sal diureticus* of the former Diſpenſatory. The operator muſt be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to uſe too great an heat, or to keep it liquefied too long; a little ſhould be occaſionally taken out, and put into water; and, as ſoon as it begins to part freely with its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the laſt drying, the heat muſt not be ſo great as to melt it; otherwiſe it will not prove totally ſoluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydropic caſes, proving at the ſame time mildly laxative. The doſe to adults is from a ſcruple to a dram or two.

KALI

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.
Cryſtals of Tartar three pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water, one gallon.

To the Kali, diſſolved in water, add gradually the cryſtals of Tartar powdered: filter the liquor, when cold, through paper; and, after due evaporation with a ſlow fire, ſet it by to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This is the *Tartarum ſolubile* of the former Diſpenſatory, and may be given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative, &c.

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolated Kali.

Take of the Salt which remains after the diſtillation of the nitrous Acid two pounds.
Diſtilled Water two gallons.

Expel the ſuperfluous acid, by expoſing the ſalt to a ſtrong fire, in an open veſſel; then boil it a little while in the water; ſtrain and ſet the liquor aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This neutral Salt, the *Tartarum vitriolatum* of the former Diſpenſatory, is of all others the moſt difficult of ſolution. It is of a taſte moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doſes of a ſcruple or half a dram, as a deobſtruent; and, in doſes of four or five drams, as a mild cathartic, which does not paſs off ſo haſtily as the *Natron vitriolatum*. It is ſuppoſed, by ſome, to perform its office more completely, and to extend its action beyond the primæ viæ.

NATRON

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.
Cryſtals of Tartar, powdered, two pounds.
Diſtilled Water, boiling, ten pints.

Diſſolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the cryſtals of Tartar. Filter the liquor through paper; evaporate and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This, commonly called *Rochelle Salt*, like *Kali Tartariſatum*, is decompoſed by any acid having a greater affinity to its alkali than the acid of tartar, but does not liquefy on expoſure to the air. It is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

If Cryſtals of Tartar have not the ſuperabundant Acid compleatly abſtracted ſo as to be brought into the ſtate of ſoluble Tartar, a Triple Salt will be produced.—Rather more Natron than is neceſſary ought therefore perhaps to be employed—for upon evaporating the remaining Liquor the ſuperfluous Natron may be recovered—and if we proceed in the Evaporation we may afterwards procure the Soluble Tartar.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the diſtillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.
Diſtilled Water two pints and an half.

Expel the ſuperfluous acid, by expoſing the Salt to a ſtrong fire, in an open veſſel; then boil it a little in the water: ſtrain the ſolution, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This Salt, the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi* of the former Diſpenſatory, is in common uſe as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping; and may be given to adults in doſes from ſix to ten drams.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Nitre.

Take of Nitre two pounds.
Diſtilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water until it is diſſolved: ſtrain the ſolution, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

The uſual method of evaporating ſolutions of Salts, in order to their cryſtallization, until a pellicle appears upon the ſurface fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor becomes ready for forming cryſtals, if a little be taken up in a ſpoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to ſhew itſelf in ſmall threads. P.

ALUMINIS

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

Purification of Alum.

Take of Alum one pound.
Chalk one dram by weight.
Diſtilled Water two pints.

Boil a little while; ſtrain, and ſet the liquor aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

The Chalk perfectly abſtracts the ſuperabundant Acid of the Alum, and precipitates any metallic or other foreign matter which might be combined with it—Alum thus purified ſeems alſo more eaſily ſoluble in water.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Burnt Alum.

Take of Alum half a pound.

Burn it in an earthen veſſel as long as there is any ebullition.

REMARK.

This burning expels only the water, the acid ſtill remaining. It is uſed externally to deſtroy what is generally called fungous fleſh.

If the cryſtals of Salts contain any impurities, firſt waſh them with the remaining liquor, and then with a little diſtilled water or rectified ſpirit of wine.

When cryſtals of any kind of Salt have formed in any liquor, pour off the remainder, and, if neceſſary, ſtrain it. Evaporate a part of it, and ſet aſide the reſt to cryſtallize; and repeat the proceſs as long as any pure cryſtals can be obtained.

MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA ALBA.

White Magnesia.

TAKE of vitriolated Magnesia.
Prepared Kali, of each two pounds.
Distilled Water, boiling, twenty pints.

Dissolve the vitriolated Magnesia and the prepared Kali separately, each in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then pour upon it distilled water sufficient to dissolve, and wash out the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming with vitriolic acid a purgative salt easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths with this acid form almost insoluble compounds.

In this process a double elective attraction takes place, the acid leaving the Magnesia for the Kali, whilst the fixed air from the Kali unites to the Magnesia; hence two new products, vitriolated Kali and aërated Magnesia. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity, and proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram.

MAGNESIA USTA.

Calcined Magnesia.

Take of white Magneſia four ounces by weight.

Expoſe it to a ſtrong heat for two hours; and, when cold, put it into a glaſs veſſel cloſely ſtopped.

REMARK.

Here the Magneſia is deprived of the fixed air, conſtituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a cauſtic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magneſia. If ſufficiently burned, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with flatulence, and often purges briſkly in the doſe of a dram or two.

I do not ſubſcribe entirely to the doctrine contained in the former part of this remark; for although magneſia cannot, like calcareous earth, be converted into quicklime, yet I muſt ſuppoſe it governed in ſome meaſure by general laws, equally with other bodies deprived of fixed air; and that an attraction for the principle which has been expelled by fire muſt be exerted by the body thus deprived, and that in proportion to this diſpoſition to re-combine with it cauſticity muſt more or leſs depend.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of Flowers of Sulphur one pound.
Diſtilled water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while in the diſtilled water; pour this away, waſh off the acid with cold water; and then dry the flowers.

REMARK.

Crude Sulphur is generally combined with a portion of arſenic, from which it is not always entirely freed by its ſublimation into Flowers, as the arſenic, even in a low degree of heat, will often be ſublimed along with it. The proceſs therefore of boiling the Flowers of Sulphur in water not only waſhes away the adherent vitriolic acid, but deprives them alſo of any arſenic which might poſſibly be mixed with them in the ſublimation.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur by weight, one ounce.
Prepared Kali, by weight, five ounces.

Melt the Sulphur with a ſlow fire, and then mix the Salt conſtantly ſtirring, until they unite into an uniform maſs.

REMARK.

This preparation, formerly called *Hepar Sulphuris*, has been of late ſtrongly recommended, to prevent the effects of mineral poiſons, by Mr. *Navier*.

OLEUM

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, by weight, four ounces.
Olive-Oil, by weight, ſixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur with the Oil, in a pot ſlightly covered, until they are united,

In the ſame manner is made SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.

REMARK.

The operator muſt take care that the pipkin, or veſſel, in which theſe preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at leaſt three times the quantity of the ingredients. As ſoon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarefies ſo much as certainly to run over the ſides of the veſſel, and flame in a dangerous manner, unleſs removed in time from the fire. The fire ſhould be gentle for ſome time, and at length increaſed until the oil juſt bubbles, in which heat it ſhould be kept until all the Sulphur appears diſſolved. L.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of ſulphurated Kali ſix ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.
Diluted vitriolic Acid, as much as is ſufficient.

Boil the ſulphurated Kali in the diſtilled water until it is diſſolved. Filter the liquor through paper, and then add the diluted vitriolic Acid. Waſh the precipitated powder with freſh portions of water until it becomes inſipid.

REMARK.

This preparation is not ſo white as that of the laſt Diſpenſatory, which was made by boiling the ſulphur with quicklime and precipitating with vitriolic acid; but it is thought by ſome to be more purgative.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight eight ounces.
Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them by degrees into a crucible heated to a white heat. Burn the white matter about half an hour; and, when cold, powder it, and waſh it with diſtilled water.

REMARK.

This is the *Calx Antimonii* of the laſt Diſpenſatory. The Nitre ſhould be purified, and carefully dried,—the mixture injected, by a ſpoonful at

at a time, into a crucible of a *white* heat,—and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, *Vigani*, a chemiſt of the laſt century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and that a perſon gained £.2000 by this knowledge. Boerhaave has uſed a ſimilar phraſe. No wonder then that traders, as honeſt as *Vigani*'s acquaintance, ſubſtituted that clay in its ſtead, and that the medicine came into diſuſe. James's opinion of it may be ſeen in ſeveral places of his Diſpenſatory. It is, indeed, one of the mildeſt antimonials: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long expoſure to the air, and that by means of the black flux a regulus may be obtained from it—ſome effect may be preſumed. The Tranſlator hopes to be excuſed, if he ſays, that he prepared the *Calx lota* himſelf in 1741;—that he has ever ſince uſed it,—often deſignedly to excite nauſea,—and continues deceived, if, when genuine, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in ſmall doſes, to promote a diaphoreſis, from ten grains to a ſcruple.

We have no determinate idea of the common terms of red and white heat—Mr Wedgewood has contrived a thermometer for meaſuring the higher degrees of heat, and begins his ſcale with mark-

ing the red heat fully visible in day light zero or 0°, which is calculated to be equal to 1077° of Fahrenheit.—The white heat in which copper melts is 27° of Wedgewood, and 4587° of Fahrenheit; the welding heat of iron is also a white heat equal to 90°; the melting heat of iron (130°) is likewise a white heat, and so on to 160°, the greatest heat which argillaceous vessels will bear, and which is still only a white heat, but which is equal to 21877° of Fahrenheit. *See Philosophical Transactions, Vol.* 72.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take of the Crocus of Antimony, powdered.
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.
Dried Sea-Salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-salt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed; then distil in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then pour the fluid part from the dregs.

ANTI-

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered,
one pound and an half.
Cryſtals of Tartar two pounds.
Diſtilled Water two gallons.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel about a quarter of an hour: filter the liquor through paper, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This ſeems to be the beſt method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Diſpenſatory *Tartarum emeticum*, although ſome Chemiſts make it equally well with other preparations of Antimony. It is a medicine, which, from its ſafety, convenience of exhibition, and little taſte, is in general uſe as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half; in the latter, from one or two grains to four; or in the way the French give their *Emétique en Lavage*; that is, a full doſe, largely diluted, is given by ſmall portions, every half hour, until a vomiting ſucceeds.

ANTI-

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM.

VITRIFIED ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight, four ounces,

Burn it in a broad earthen veſſel, raiſing the fire gradually, and ſtirring with an iron rod until it no longer emits any ſmoke. With this powder fill two-thirds of a crucible, and fit on a cover: let the heat at firſt be moderate, and afterwards ſtronger, until it melts into a glaſs, which may be poured from the crucible.

CROCUS ANTIMONII.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered.

Nitre, powdered, of each one pound.

Sea-Salt one ounce, by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a crucible, in a white heat, and raiſe the fire until the mixture melts. Pour it out, and, when cold, ſeparate it from the ſcoria.

REMARK.

This ſmall quantity of Sea-ſalt conſiderably promotes the fuſion, and its acid, in my opinion, may very much increaſe the activity of it as a medicine.

PULVIS

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Antimony, coarſely powdered,
Hartſhorn-ſhavings, of each two pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad iron pot, heated to a white heat, ſtirring conſtantly, until the maſs acquires a greyiſh colour. Powder it when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible (with a ſmall hole in the bottom) inverted: raiſe the fire by degrees again to a white heat, and keep it ſo for two hours. When cold, reduce it to a very fine powder.

REMARK.

A proceſs like this was publiſhed many years ago in a private Diſpenſatory; and ſuppoſed to be that of *James*. It is given in ſimilar doſes, viz. from ſix to ſixteen grains,—nor is it thought by ſome inferior in its effects.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.
Water of pure Kali four pints.
Diſtilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a ſlow fire for three hours, conſtantly ſtirring, and adding the diſtilled water as wanted; ſtrain the hot ley through a double linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilſt yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is ſufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Waſh off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

REMARK.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a doſe of three or four grains, generally proves emetic; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very ſmall doſes. Foreigners ſeparate the Sulphur precipitated at different affuſions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the *third* precipitation more freely, as being leſs active.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of Silver one ounce by weight.
Diluted nitrous Acid four ounces by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid in a glass vessel upon warm sand; then let it be dried with an heat gently raised: afterwards melt it in a crucible, (carefully avoiding too much heat) and pour it into moulds of a convenient form.

REMARK.

This is the *Causticum Lunare* of the former Dispensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the crucible

crucible large enough to hold five or ſix times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its ſwelling and ebullition. The fire muſt be moderate until this ebullition ceaſes, and the matter becomes conſiſtent; then increaſed, until it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previouſly heated and greaſed; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the greaſe, and put into glaſs veſſels cloſely ſtopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a ſmooth and greaſed ſtick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the melted matter may be poured.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.
Sal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix, and ſublime. Rub together what remains at the bottom of the veſſel with the ſublimed matter, and again ſublime.

REMARK.

To ſucceed in this preparation, (the *Flores Martiales* of the laſt diſpenſatory,) Lewis, ſays, it will be uſeful to mix well the ingredients, to moiſten them with a little water, to dry the maſs, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the Swediſh Diſpenſatory. He adds, that the ſucceſs of the proceſs depends on raiſing the fire *haſtily*, to prevent the Sal ammoniac

ammoniac from ſubliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a ſufficient quantity of iron; that, hence, the moſt proper veſſel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a ſmall hole in its bottom for the eſcape of elaſtic vapours; and that, by this method, flowers of a deep orange-colour often riſe at the firſt ſublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expoſe them to the air, often moiſtening them with water, until they are corroded; then rub the ruſt in an iron mortar, and with diſtilled water waſh away the fineſt part of the powder.

But the remainder, which cannot by a moderate trituration be reduced into powder ſo eaſy to be waſhed away, muſt be again moiſtened, and expoſed to the air, and treated as before. Let the powder thus waſhed away ſubſide; and then evaporate it to dryneſs.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound.
Powdered Cryſtals of Tartar two pounds.

Mix them with diſtilled water into a thick paſte, and expoſe it to the air, in a wide glaſs veſſel, for eight days; dry it in a ſand bath, and then rub it to a very fine powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron,
Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight, eight ounces.
Diſtilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel; and, when the ebullition has ceaſed, place the mixture for ſome time upon hot ſand; then pour off the liquor;

liquor; filter it through paper; and, after proper evaporation, ſet it aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This is the *Sal Martis* of the laſt Diſpenſatory. The operator muſt be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the inflammable vapour which ariſes from it. Sometimes particles of copper are mixed or combined with the iron, rendering the Salt impure, which may be known by dropping a little Aqua Ammoniæ puræ into ſome of the ſolution, which will change it to a ſapphirine colour. It is given, as being ſtronger, in ſmaller doſes than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in caſes of debility of fibre, chloroſis, &c.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

CALOMELAS.

CALOMEL.

TAKE of muriated Quickſilver one pound.
Purified Quickſilver, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules diſappear; and ſublime: then rub all together again, and ſublime; and in the ſame manner repeat the ſublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into a very fine powder, and waſh it with boiling diſtilled water.

REMARK.

It is of the utmoſt conſequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the ſublimation is begun. The perſon, who rubs the ſublimate with the

the Quickſilver, ſhould cover his mouth and noſtrils, as is uſual in powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the ſublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to ſprinkle the ſublimate with a little rectified ſpirit during the triture; which, he ſays, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the ſublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at firſt to cover the ſubliming veſſel with a cap of paper, as is uſual, but to defer it until the mixture begins to ſublime,—that the ſpirit may eſcape.

The marks of the ſublimate being perfectly *dulcified*, are its being inſipid, and not ſoluble except by long boiling in a large portion of *diſtilled* water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping an alkaline ſolution into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common uſe for the Lues Venerea, in doſes from one grain to five; and is, perhaps, one of the ſafeſt, as well as one of the moſt efficacious remedies, in a variety of diſeaſes, to which a ſound judgment may render it applicable.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of muriated Quickſilver,
Sal ammoniac,
Water of prepared Kali, of each half a pound.

Diſſolve firſt the Sal ammoniac, and afterwards the muriated Quickſilver, in diſtilled water, and then add the water of prepared Kali. Waſh the precipitated powder until it becomes inſipid.

REMARK.

This is the *Mercurius præcipitatus albus* of the former Diſpenſatory, and generally uſed in liniments externally. If adulterated with Ceruſe, this is left upon burning ſome of it, as mentioned in a following remark, upon *Hydrarg. nitrat. ruber.*

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver,
Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a pound.
Acetated Kali, three ounces.
Warm diſtilled Water, by meaſure, two pints.

Mix the Quickſilver with the nitrous Acid, in a glaſs veſſel, and digeſt with a gentle heat for twenty-four hours, that the Quickſilver may be diſſolved. Pour this nitrated Quickſilver into a ſolution of the acetated Kali, previouſly made in the warm water (heated to about 90 degrees) and the acetated Quickſilver is precipitated.—Waſh this firſt with cold diſtilled water, and then diſſolve it in as much boiling diſtilled water as is ſufficient for the purpoſe.—Filter the ſolution through paper, and ſet it aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

This is ſaid to form the baſis of *Keyſer*'s pills, and may be given, like Calomel, in doſes of a few grains, in ſimilar diſorders and intentions.

This

This preparation *(Hydrargyrus acetatus)* was directed to be made by precipitating the Quickſilver with water of Kali, and re-diſſolving it in the acetous Acid, &c. (See *Pharm.* 1788.)—The proceſs is now conſiderably improved; for although in medicines of great activity I would not generally prefer a preparation depending upon a double elective attraction, yet, in the preſent inſtance, the formula is very complete and elegant.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver one pound.

Expoſe the Quickſilver, in a flat-bottomed glaſs cucurbit, to a ſand-heat of 600 degrees, until it becomes a red powder.

REMARK.

This is one of the moſt active preparations of Quickſilver, and may be given, with caution, from half a grain to two grains, where mercurials are thought proper.—In larger doſes it becomes violently emetic or purgative.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quickſilver, by weight, three ounces.

Prepared Chalk, by weight, five ounces.

Rub them together until the globules diſappear.

REMARK.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius abcaliſatus*, is ſaid, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others, to be, when properly prepared, an uſeful alterative in venereal caſes and obſtructions of the viſcera; in doſes, to adults, from ten grains to a ſcruple or half a dram. Purgatives are often joined with it, to prevent its producing a ptyaliſm.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take of purified Quickſilver,
Flowers of Sulphur, of each one pound.

Rub them together until the globules diſappear.

HUDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver, two pounds.
Vitriolic Acid, thirty ounces.
Dried Sea-ſalt, four pounds.

Mix the Quickſilver with the vitriolic Acid, in a glaſs veſſel, and boil in a ſand-heat to dryneſs. Mix it, when cold, with the Sea-ſalt, in a glaſs veſſel; then ſublime in a glaſs cucurbit, with an heat gradually raiſed; and laſtly, ſeparate the ſublimed matter from the ſcoria.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is the *Mercurius corroſivus ſublimatus* of the former Diſpenſatory, which, at the time that was publiſhed, was prepared by few of our Apothecaries or Chemiſts, but was generally imported from Holland. It has now been, for ſome years, prepared by ſeveral chemiſts in London, and large quantities exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch ſublimate was long ſuſpected to be adulterated with arſenic, and is aſſerted to be ſo, by *Piderit*, ſo lately as 1782. *(Pharmac. ration.)* When ſuch a ſophiſtication is by ſome particular management effected, it may be detected by the peculiar ſmell of garlic, which is perceived upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved that arſenic does not ſublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quickſilver: but a ſtronger argument againſt ſuch ſophiſtication is,—that arſenic is not neceſſary to increaſe the product,—as ſuch increaſe can be effected without the admixture of any arſenic at all.

The operator ſhould be careful to avoid the pernicious fumes, which ariſe on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quickſilver, and to chooſe for the ſublimation a glaſs cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one-third. In this proceſs, the

the vitriolic acid, after it has changed the Quickſilver to a white calx, and the ſea-ſalt, has been added, unites with the baſis of the ſea-ſalt, forming Natron Vitriolatum, or *Glauber*'s Salt; whilſt the muriatic acid, which is thereby ſet free, unites with the Quickſilver, and, aſſiſted by the increaſing heat, ſublimes with it in the form of a white cryſtalline maſs, which adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit.

This preparation is a very ſtrong active poiſon, —yet a ſolution of it was given to the Tranſlator repeatedly, as an emetic, fifty years ago. It has been employed in very ſmall doſes as an alterative, in venereal caſes, for more than a century; but its uſe was not generally known until *Van Swieten*, about the middle of this, warmly recommended it, and not unjuſtly.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver,
Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half a pound.

Mix

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and wait until the Quickſilver is diſſolved. Then, in a boiling heat, diſſolve the nitrated Quickſilver, and pour it out immediately into a glaſs veſſel, where there is another boiling ſolution, conſiſting of

Sea-ſalt, by weight, four ounces.
Diſtilled Water, eight pints.

After the powder has ſubſided, let the clear liquor, which ſwims at the top, be poured off, and the remaining powder waſhed repeatedly with hot water, until it becomes inſipid. Then let it be dried on filtering paper, with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

This is the *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus* of the *Pharm. Lond.* fol. 1721, p. 145,—adopted by the Edinburgh, 1744, under the name of *Merc. præcip. albus*,—and, ſince that, by the *Swediſh* Diſpenſatory, after the improvement of *Scheele*, under the name of *Mercurius dulcis*.

Scheele's direction is,—that, when the acid appears no longer to act upon the Quickſilver, the ſolution

ſolution muſt be made nearly to boil, and continued in that heat for *three or four hours*, now and then ſhaking the veſſel,—towards the end making it boil gently, for a quarter of an hour. See more on this ſubject in *Scheele's Eſſays*, and the *Notes of Dr. Beddoes*.

As it has been ſuppoſed by many to be a new invention of *Scheele*, and being recommended by him as an eaſy and cheap ſubſtitute for Calomel, it has come pretty much into uſe; but the teſtimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects, not being conſonant with each other, the College did not think proper to ſubſtitute it for a medicine of ſuch eſtabliſhed character as Calomel, but introduced this for future trial. It is given in doſes ſimilar to thoſe of Calomel.

Notwithſtanding any doubt that might hitherto or may ſtill be entertained, concerning the nature of this mild mercurial, I feel no heſitation in ſaying, that it is equal and ſimilar to Calomel in every reſpect,—and that the muriatic acid is here as perfectly ſaturated and combined with the Quickſilver, as in the more tedious and expenſive proceſs for the preparation of Calomel.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver,
Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.
Muriatic Acid, one dram by weight.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve the Quickſilver in a ſand-bath; then raiſe the fire, until the matter forms into red cryſtals.

REMARK.

This preparation is the *Mercurius corroſivus ruber* of the former Diſpenſatory. Its ſparkling appearance, which is improved by the muriatic Acid, and which is generally conſidered as a teſt of its genuineneſs and ſtrength, is preſently loſt, if the Calx is not removed from the fire ſoon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with Minium is ſuſpected, it is diſcovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning ſome of it in a ſpoon; for the pure will deflagrate entirely, and the adulterated will leave the minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly uſed by the Surgeons, as a catheretic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode fungous excreſcencies or granulations.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickſilver,
Filings of Iron, of each four pounds,

Rub them together, and diſtil from an iron veſſel.

REMARK.

If a retort is made uſe of, the neck ſhould be conſiderably inclined downwards, and the receiver filled, almoſt to the neck of the retort, with cold water, leſt the heated Quickſilver, falling on the bottom, ſhould crack the glaſs, and the fire raiſed no higher than is ſufficient to elevate the Quickſilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickſilver, purified, forty ounces.
Sulphur eight ounces, both by weight.

Mix

Mix the Quickſilver with the melted Sulphur; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguiſh it by covering the veſſel; afterwards reduce the maſs to powder, and ſublime it.

REMARK.

This preparation, was, in the laſt Diſpenſatory, called *Cinnabaris factitia*. The mixture of the Quickſilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a conſiderable exploſion frequently happens (eſpecially if the proceſs is too haſtily conducted) as ſoon as it grows conſiſtent, when the pot, or veſſel, muſt be immediately cloſe covered with a wooden cover. In the ſublimation, alſo, care muſt be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, ſomewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may be aſſured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent miſchief, by cautiouſly raiſing the veſſel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed in cutaneous eruptions, but chiefly in fumigations for venereal ulcers. It has alſo been given, and formerly much depended upon when joined with Muſk, to patients bitten by a mad dog,—in epilepſies, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quickſilver purified, one pound.
Vitriolic Acid, fifteen ounces.

Mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and heat by degrees, until they unite. Let the whole be perfectly dried with a ſtrong fire, and then pour upon it a large portion of hot diſtilled water. The maſs immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder with this water in a glaſs mortar. After it has ſubſided, pour off the water; and waſh the powder with diſtilled water, until it becomes inſipid.

REMARK.

In this proceſs, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The product is the *Mercurius emeticus flavus* of the former Diſpenſatory, which, in doſes to adults of five or ſix grains, is an emetic acting very briſkly, as the Tranſlator has himſelf ſenſibly felt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more

copiouſly than many of the ſafer emetics;—but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in ſmall doſes, like other preparations of Quickſilver, alone, or in conjuction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints, —not unſucceſsfully.

This ſeems to be very improperly called Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus—for the vitriolic acid is decompoſed upon the Quickſilver and its oxygenous part remains combined with it in the ſtate of a true Oxyd—we might (as the College uſes the Expreſſion) probably call it Calx Hydrargyri flava, if the term Calx could be ſtrictly applicable to a compound body—but notwithſtanding the white Precipitate, which is at leaſt equally a compound ſubſtance, is denominated a Calx we cannot by any means allow its propriety.—This obſervation will alſo apply to the general expreſſion, Calcination of metals.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

TAKE of Litharge two pounds and four ounces.
Diſtilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to ſix pints, conſtantly ſtirring the liquor. Set it aſide, until the feculencies have ſubſided, and then ſtrain.

REMARK.

This is only uſed externally; but, even in this way, it has been ſaid to produce miſchievous effects. The Committee of the laſt Diſpenſatory, apprehending ſome danger from the uſe of ſaturnine medicines, rejected this, amongſt others. The preſent Committee, ſenſible how impoſſible it is to guard againſt the miſapplications of ignorance and raſhneſs,

raſhneſs, have now thought proper to replace it; for, whilſt Phyſicians ſeemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendations of a foreigner have made this a very popular and favourite remedy.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of Ceruſe one pound.
Diſtilled Vinegar one gallon and an half.

Boil the Ceruſe with the Vinegar until it is ſaturated; then filter through paper, and, after proper evaporation, ſet it aſide to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

Ceruſe being liable to adulteration with Whiting, or calcareous earth, that ſpecies of it, called *Flake Lead*, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Diſpenſatory *Saccharum Saturni*, and there directed to be made in a leaden veſſel. The Ceruſe ſhould be finely powdered before the

Vinegar is poured upon it, and ſtirred now and then during the boiling.

Its uſe is chiefly external. Internally employed by the cautious and ſkilful, it is a moſt uſeful medicine;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poiſon. Colics, contracted limbs, tremors, palſies, &c. are the conſequences of its abuſe; and to ſuch complaints workers in lead are unfortunately and unavoidably expoſed.

PRÆPARATUM

PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNI PULVIS.

POWDER OF TIN.

TAKE of Tin four ounces.

Melt it, and take off the ſcum:—then pour it into a clean iron veſſel; ſhake it or rub it to powder, and paſs the finer part of it through a hair ſieve.

REMARK.

This Powder of Tin is intended as an anthelminthic, and may be given to children from ten grains to a ſcruple;—to adults, from one dram to two, or more.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into ſmall pieces, eight ounces.

Caſt the Zinc, at different times, into a large, deep, and inclined crucible, heated to a white heat, putting upon it another crucible in ſuch manner that the air may have free acceſs to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as ſoon as it is formed, and ſeparate its white and lighter part by paſſing it through a ſieve.

REMARK.

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than Tutty or Pompholyx, and therefore ſuppoſed fitter for medical

dical purpoſes. It has been ſtrongly recommended by Gaubius, in doſes, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given ſince more largely,—not without, too often, diſappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.
Vitriolic Acid one dram, by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water, three pints.

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, ſet it aſide, in a cold place, to cryſtallize.

REMARK.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains ſometimes a ſlight impregnation of copper, and more

more of a ferruginous matter; it therefore wants ſome depuration. It is one of the quickeſt in operation of thoſe emetics which are eſteemed ſafe, in doſes, to adults, from fifteen grains to a ſcruple or half a dram.

Notwithſtanding the preceeding obſervation I cannot ſuppoſe that either the Iron or the Copper is ever in ſuch Quantity as materially to injure the vitriolated Zinc as a medicine—neither does the method propoſed ſeem the beſt calculated to ſeparate them from the Zinc—for if vitriolic Acid be added the Iron or Copper will be more likely to remain united to it, and ſo cryſtallize together with the vitriolated Zinc; whereas a ſmall addition of Zinc would precipitate the other metals by depriving them of their Acid, and the vitriolated Zinc would thus become perfectly pure.

AQUA

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.
DISTILLED WATERS.

AQUA DISTILLATA.
DISTILLED WATER.

TAKE of Spring-water ten gallons.

Firſt diſtil four pints, which are to be thrown away; and then draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glaſs bottle, with a glaſs ſtopper.

AQUA ANETHI.
DILL-WATER.

Take of Dill bruiſed, one pound.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon bruiſed one pound.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI.

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet Fennel, bruiſed, one pound.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT-WATER.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEARMINT-WATER.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA PIMENTO.

PIMENTO-WATER.

Take of Pimento, bruiſed, half a pound.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for four-and-twenty hours, and draw off one gallon.

AQUA PULEGII.

PENNYROYAL-WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA ROSÆ.

ROSE-WATER.

Take of freſh Damaſk Roſes, ſix pounds.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered moſt of the Waters to be diſtilled from the dried herbs, becauſe we cannot procure them freſh at all times of the year: but whenever theſe are uſed, their weight muſt be increaſed in proportion. Whether the freſh or the dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the ſeaſon in which they have been produced and collected.

Herbs and ſeeds, kept longer than a year are not ſo proper for the diſtillation of Waters.

To every gallon of theſe Waters, add five ounces of Proof-ſpirit.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

ALKOHOL.

TAKE of rectified Spirit of Wine one gallon.

Prepared Kali, made hot, one pound and an half.

Pure Kali, one ounce by weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali, and afterwards add one pound of the hot prepared Kali; ſhake, and digeſt them for twenty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, and to it add the reſt of the prepared Kali, and diſtil in a water-bath. Keep it in a veſſel well ſtopped.

The prepared Kali muſt be heated to 300°.

The ſpecific gravity of the Alkohol is to that of diſtilled water as ,815 to 1,000.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by ſhaking; then diſtil, with a ſlow fire, the Spirit of vitriolic Ether into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is fitted,—until ſulphurous vapours begin to riſe from the retort.

If you take another receiver, and continue the diſtillation, a ſmall portion of the Oil of Wine will come over, which may be kept for uſe.

REMARK.

For the precautions neceſſary on mixing vitriolic Acid with rectified vinous Spirits, and the inſtruments,—ſee Remark on *Oil of Wine*. A long range of adopters has not been found neceſſary.

The College of Edinburgh directs the diſtillation, from ſand previouſly heated, into a receiver

kept cool with ſnow;—the liquor to *boil at firſt*, to continue boiling till one-fourth is drawn off, and then to raiſe the retort from the ſand. On this ebullition of the mixture the ſucceſs depends, (*Morris Med. Obſ. & Inq. Vol.* 2.) what comes over before ebullition being mere vinous ſpirit. *Bucquet, Règne végétal. tom.* 2.

The uſe of repeatedly committing to diſtillation the Acid reſiduum, each time with a ſmaller quantity of Alkohol, ſee in a paper read by *Cadet* to *l'Acad. des Sc. Ann.* 1774.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Ether, two pounds.
Water of pure Kali, one ounce by meaſure.

Shake them together, and diſtil, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces.

REMARK.

The uſe of the *pure* Kali, is to arreſt any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the ſpirit of vitriolic Ether.

Ether, the moſt light, volatile, and inflammable, of all fluids, is with difficulty preſerved from exhalation. It has been ſuppoſed not miſcible with water, but *Count Lauragais* has ſhewn that ten parts of Water diſſolve one of Ether, and that the Ether which ſwims on the ſurface of Water is the ſurplus, which the Water cannot diſſolve. It is therefore to be preſerved, *without Water*, in a phial, the ſtopper of which is ground exactly to its mouth, and a piece of bladder tied over it.

Given internally, it is a powerful tonic and antiſpaſmodic in dyſpepſy, hyſteric ſpaſms, &c. in doſes, from 10 or 12 drops, to ʒi or more, on a lump of ſugar,—or in ſyrup, diluted with water;—which ſhould be ſwallowed quick, as it exhales with great celerity. Externally, it is applied in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.
Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring the acid upon the ſpirit, and diſtil, with a gentle heat, one pound ten ounces.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The operator will take care not to to invert the order of mixing, leſt a violent efferveſcence ſhould diſperſe the matter in noxious red fumes. The mixture is made moſt ſafely under a chimney, by pouring the acid through a funnel with a long ſtem (bent as mentioned p. 121) upon the Spirit by ſmall portions at a time, ſhaking the veſſel as ſoon as the efferveſcence ſucceeding each addition ceaſes, and before any freſh addition is made.—During the action of the fluids on each other, the veſſel ſhould be lightly covered;—if cloſe ſtopped, it will burſt;—if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing theſe fluids, uſed, by the very modeſt and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Ether, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deſerves to be mentioned, as given, it is ſaid, by Dr. Webſter.

On two ounces of the ſtrong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, ſlowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water; which, by being made to trickle down the ſides of the phial, floats on the ſurface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the ſame cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified ſpirit of wine, which, in its turn, floats on the ſurface of the water. By theſe means the three fluids are kept ſeparate, on account of their ſpecific gravities, and a ſtratum of water is interpoſed between the acid

and the ſpirit. The phial is now ſet in a cool place; the acid gradually aſcends, and the ſpirit deſcends through the water. *Lewis D. Edinb. Ed.*

The heat muſt be gentle, otherwiſe the veſſels may be endangered, eſpecially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here neceſſary, as the College has aſcertained the quantity to be drawn.

Spirit of nitrous Ether, the *Spiritus nitri dulcis* of the former Diſpenſatory, has been long in uſe, as an antiſpaſmodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-ſpirit of Wine three pints.
Sal Ammoniac, four ounces, by weight.
Pot-aſh, ſix ounces, by weight.

Mix, and diſtil, with a ſlow fire, one pint and an half.

REMARK.

As the Sal Ammoniac is decompoſed by the Pot-aſh, the Ammonia is diſſolved in the Spirit: From the reſiduum of this, and alſo of the following preparation, Muriatic Acid might be procured by diſtilling with vitriolic Acid.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-ſpirit of Wine ſix pints.
Sal ammoniac one pound.
Aſa-fœtida four ounces by weight.
Pot-aſh one pound and an half.

Mix, and diſtil with a ſlow fire, five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take of Aniſe,
Angelica-ſeed, of each, bruiſed, half a pound.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water, ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS CARUI.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Take of Caraway, bruiſed, half a pound.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS CINNAMONI.

SPIRIT OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruiſed, one pound.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruiſed, one pound.
Caraway.
Sweet-fennel, of each bruiſed, one ounce and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of freſh Lavender one pound and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.

Diſtil in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.
——of Roſemary one pint.
Cinnamon bruiſed,
Nutmeg bruiſed, of each, half an ounce by weight.
Red Saunders one ounce by weight.

Digeſt for ten days and ſtrain.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPI-

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to pevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCLEI FRUCTUS MYRISTICÆ, SIVE NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of Nutmeg, bruiſed, two ounces by weight.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PIMENTO.

SPIRIT OF PIMENTO.

Take of Pimento, bruiſed, two ounces, by weight.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS PULEGII.

SPIRIT OF PENNYROYAL.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPI-

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of freſh Horſe-radiſh,
Dried outer-rind of Seville Oranges, of each two pounds.
Freſh Garden Scurvy-graſs four pounds.
Nutmeg, bruiſed, one ounce by weight.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine two gallons.
Spring Water ſufficient to prevent empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORIS MARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of freſh tops of Roſemary one pound and an half.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine one gallon.

Diſtil in a water-bath five pints.

DECOCTA, &c.

DECOCTIONS, &c.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

TAKE of Cinchona, powdered, one ounce by weight,
Diſtilled Water one pint, and three ounces by meaſure.

Boil, for ten minutes, in a covered veſſel, and ſtrain the liquor whilſt hot.

REMARK.

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a cloſe veſſel, and for ſo ſhort a time, to thoſe who have obſerved the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what Beaumé obſerves of its decompoſition and deſtruction by long boiling, will appear evident.

DECOC-

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartſhorn burnt and prepared two ounces by weight.
Gum Arabic ſix drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water three pints.

Boil, conſtantly ſtirring, to two pints, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This decoction, though a much weaker abſorbent than the *Miſtura Cretacea*, is much more agreeable to moſt people. It is uſed as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallow one ounce by weight.
Dried Chamomile half an ounce by weight.
Water one pint.

Boil, and ſtrain.

DECOCTUM pro FOMENTO.

Decoction for Fomentation.

Take of Southernwood.
Sea-wormwood.
Chamomile, of each dried, one ounce by weight.
Dried Bay-leaves half an ounce by weight.
Diſtilled Water ſix pints.

Boil them a little, and ſtrain.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

Decoction of White Hellebore.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.
Diſtilled Water two pints.
Rectified Spirit of Wine two ounces by weight.

Boil the Hellebore in the water to a pint: and when the liquor is cold and ſtrained, add the ſpirit.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is a very efficacious application in defedations of the ſkin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be diluted at diſcretion.

DECOCTUM HORDEI.

Decoction of Barley.

Take of Barley-huſked two ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water four pints.

Waſh the Barley with cold water from any adhering impurities: then pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil it a little time. Let this water be thrown away; then add the diſtilled water boiling to the Barley, and boil down to two pints, and ſtrain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Barley.

Take of decoction of Barley two pints.
Figs, ſliced, two ounces by weight.

Liquorice cut and bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Raiſins ſtoned, two ounces.
Diſtilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and ſtrain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLLA.

Take of Sarſaparilla ſliced, ſix ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water eight pints.

Macerate the Sarſaparilla for two hours with an heat of about 195°; then take it out and bruiſe it; and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours. Then boil the liquor to four pints, preſs it out, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This decoction has been much recommended in venereal complaints, after mercurials had failed—Ihij have been given in every 24 hours in divided doſes. See *Med. Obſ. & Inq. Vol.* 1.

DE-

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarſaparilla, cut and bruiſed, ſix ounces by weight.
Bark of the Root of Saſſafras,
Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,
Liquorice bruiſed, of each one ounce by weight.
Mezereon three drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for ſix hours; then boil down to five pints, and towards the end of the boiling add the Mezereon, and ſtrain the liquor.

REMARK.

This decoction is given in doſes, from ℥iv to ℥viij, four times a day, in veneral nodes, &c. See *Mezereon* in the *Mat. Med.*

A medicine, which has had a conſiderable ſale under the name of the *Liſbon Diet Drink*, is ſaid to be a decoction of ℥iij of Sarſaparilla, ℥ſs of

Mezereon, and ʒij of crude Antimony, with Liquorice, &c. boiled in ℔x to ℔v. See *Murray, App. Vol.* 1. *p.* 338.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of freſh Elm, bruiſed, four ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This is given, in cutaneous eruptions, in doſes, from four to eight ounces twice a day. See *Elm-bark* in the Mat. Med.

MUCI-

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the diſtilled water; and then boil it a little.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water eight ounces by meaſure.

Rub the gum with the water until it is diſſolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Quince-ſeeds one dram by weight.
Diſtilled Water eight ounces by meaſure.

Boil with a ſlow fire for ten minutes; then ſtrain it through linen.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered, half an ounce by weight.
Diſtilled Water, ten ounces by meaſure.

Macerate with a gentle heat until the Tragacanth is diſſolved.

INFUSUM

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentain, ſliced, one dram by weight.
Dried outer Rind of Seville Orange, one dram and an half by weight.
Outer Rind of freſh Lemon, half an ounce by weight.
Boiling Water twelve ounces by meaſure.

Macerate for one hour, and ſtrain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of the dried red Roſe, half an ounce by weight.
Vitriolic Acid diluted, three drams by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water two pints and an half.
Double-refined Sugar one ounce and an half.

Firſt pour the Water upon the Roſes in a glaſs veſſel; then add the diluted vitriolic Acid, and macerate for half an hour; ſtrain the liquor when cold, and add the ſugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

Simple Infusion of Senna.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.
Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered veſſel: and when the liquor is cold, ſtrain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

Tartarised Infusion of Senna.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.
Coriander bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.

Cryſtals

Cryſtals of Tartar two drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water one pint.

Boil the Cryſtals of Tartar in the water until they are diſſolved; then pour the water, yet boiling upon the Senna and Seeds. Macerate for an hour in a covered veſſel, and ſtrain when cold.

REMARK.

Both the preceding infuſions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the doſe of an ounce and an half or two ounces: the nauſeous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter; and perhaps would be ſtill more ſo by the addition of ſugar.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.
Boiling diſtilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and ſet it aſide in a covered veſſel for an hour; then pour off the liquor, and keep it in a veſſel cloſely ſtopped.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in ſome alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa; and if it is not lithontriptic, it however moderates ſome calculous ſymptoms. It is applied as a lotion in ſome kind of ulcers, and cutaneous affections; and as an injection in particular caſes.

Repeated agitation is directed in the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia—but the water cannot combine with more than a certain quantity of the Earth, which it readily engages without any agitation whatever.

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of Squill.

Take of Squill, freſh dried, one pound.
Vinegar ſix pints.
Proof-ſpirit of wine half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glaſs veſſel, for four-and-twenty hours: Preſs out the liquor, and ſet it by, that the feculencies may ſubſide; then pour it off, and add the ſpirit.

VINA

VINA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

Wine of Aloes.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces by weight.
White Canella, two ounces by weight.
Spaniſh white Wine ſix pints.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and Canella ſeparately; mix them, and pour on the wine: digeſt for fourteen days, now and then ſhaking them; and afterwards ſtrain.

It will be proper to mix a little clean white ſand with the powder, to prevent the moiſtened Aloes from ſticking together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This medicine, the *Tinctura ſacra* of the former Diſpenſatory, but made ſtronger, has been long in eſteem as a warm purgative, and may be given in doſes from ſix drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered, one ounce by weight.
Spaniſh white Wine a pint and an half.

Digeſt for twelve days, frequently ſhaking it, and then filter through paper.

REMARK.

This wine, made with the vitrified Antimony, is admitted in the place of the *Vinum antimoniale* of the former Diſpenſatory, made with the Crocus. The filtration through paper muſt here be obſerved; otherwiſe ſome of the finer parts of the vitrified Antimony may be ſuſpended in the wine, and produce effects both violent and unexpected.

VINUM

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartariſed Antimony two ſcruples by weight.

Boiling diſtilled Water two ounces by meaſure.

Spaniſh white Wine eight ounces by meaſure.

Diſſolve the tartariſed Antimony in the boiling diſtilled water, and then add the wine.

REMARK.

The two preceeding medicines are often ſubſtituted one for the other—But the laſt of them will in many very common caſes of extemporaneous preſcription moſt certainly be decompoſed, where the firſt could not be liable to any ſuch objection.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spaniſh white Wine four pints.

Digeſt for a month, often ſhaking it; and ſtrain.

VINUM

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, bruiſed, two ounces by weight.
Spaniſh white Wine two pints.

Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, ſliced, two ounces and an half by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Saffron two drams by weight.
Spaniſh white Wine two pints.
Proof-Spirit of Wine eight ounces by meaſure.

Digeſt for ten days and ſtrain.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This differs from the *Tinct. Rhabarbari vinosa* of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to some particular cases of impaired digestion. It may be given to adults, in the dose of one, two, or three spoonfuls.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURA ALOËS.

Tincture of Aloes.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce by weight.
Extract of Liquorice an ounce and an half by weight.
Diſtilled Water,
Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each eight ounces by meaſure.

Digeſt in a ſand-bath, occaſionally ſhaking the veſſel, until the extract is diſſolved, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine Aloes,
Saffron, of each three ounces by weight.
Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FOETIDA.

Take of Aſa Fœtida four ounces by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for ſix days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the freſh exterior Peel of Seville Orange, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for three days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balſam of Peru four ounces by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digeſt until the Balſam is diſſolved.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balſam of Tolu one ounce and an half by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digeſt until the Balſam is diſſolved, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA BENZÖES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin three ounces by weight.
Storax, ſtrained, two ounces by weight.
Balſam of Tolu one ounce by weight.
Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for three days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIS.

Take of the Cantharis, bruiſed, two drams by weight.
Cochineal, powdered, half a dram by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint and an half.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINC-

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of leſſer Cardamom,
Caraway,
Cochineal, powdered, of each two drams by weight.
Cinnamon, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Raiſins, ſtoned, four ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Caſcarilla, powdered, four ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This Tincture is given in debility of the ſtomach and bowels,—and may be ſubſtituted in ſome caſes for the Tincture of Cinchona.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Ruſſian Caſtor, powdered, two ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for ten days and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces by weight.
Cinnamon, bruiſed, two ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for three days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, ſix ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI, AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, four ounces.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Digeſt in a cloſe veſſel for ten days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI, COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce and an half by weight.

Virginian Serpentary, bruiſed, three drams by weight.

Saffron, one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two ſcruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twenty ounces by meaſure.

Digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This medicine, uſually called *Huxham's Tincture*, is given as a corroborant and ſtomachic, in doſes of a few drams, and particularly to convaleſcents after long fevers; and alſo in ſome caſes where the patient cannot take the Peruvian Bark in ſubſtance.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruiſed, one ounce and an half by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruiſed, ſix drams by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, three drams by weight.
Long Pepper,
Ginger, of each, in powder, two drams by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINC-

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of Colomba, powdered, two ounces and an half by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This Tincture, now firſt admitted, is recommended as a corroborant in doſes of a dram or two in bilious vomitings and purgings.—See article *Colomba*, in the *Materia Medica*.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

TINCTURE OF AMMONICAL IRON.

Take of Ammonical Iron, four ounces.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digeſt, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of Ruſt of Iron half a pound.
Muriatic Acid three pounds.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the Ruſt of Iron, in a glaſs veſſel, and ſhake the mixture occaſionally during three days. Set it by, that the feculencies may ſubſide; then pour off the liquor: evaporate it to a pint, and, when cold, add the ſpirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into ſmall pieces, two ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This Tincture is a warm antiſpaſmodic, and is of ſervice in diſorders which have been called nervous; in hyſteria, flatulency, and the aſthmatic complaints of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, ſliced and bruiſed, two ounces by weight.
Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of the Gum-Reſin of Guaiacum, four ounces by weight.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, a pint and an half.

Digeſt in a cloſe veſſel for three days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black Hellebore, coarſely powdered, four ounces by weight.
Cochineal, powdered, two ſcruples by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days and ſtrain.

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, powdered, eight ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-twelfths of the beſt Jalap. *Ap. Rep.*

The apothecary will probably ſtrain twice—the firſt time with expreſſion—as the proportion of Jalap to the menſtruum is large.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruiſed, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, a pint and an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, half a pint.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINC-

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, ten drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This is an improvement upon the old *Tinct. Thebaica*, which was made with wine; twenty drops of which contained about one grain of opium, —but the ſolution was not equivalent in effect to the quantity of opium employed. Of two ounces of ſtrained opium, not quite one ounce diſſolves in a pint of white wine,—nearly the whole in proof-ſpirit. *Ap. Rep.* Proof-ſpirit is therefore the proper menſtruum for ſtrained opium; and, although the proportion of opium has been leſſened in the *Tinct. Opii*, its ſtrength is not leſs,—rather greater,—than that of the *Tinct. Thebaica*. It is given in doſes from ten drops to twenty or more. Dr. Lewis has expreſſed a wiſh, as drops may vary in the quantity of the opium contained in them, though in number they are the ſame, that the menſtruum for its ſolution might be large enough, not only for the complete extraction of the active parts, but to admit of the doſe being exactly determined, either by weight or meaſure.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium,
Flowers of Benzoin, of each one dram by weight.
Camphor, two ſcruples by weight.
Oil of Aniſe, one dram by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt for three days, and ſtrain.

REMARK.

This medicine, the *Elixir Paregoricum* of the former Diſpenſatory, inſtead of being made with rectified, is here made with *proof*, ſpirit, the latter being found to ſuſpend a greater proportion of Benzoin than is here ordered. Many have ſuppoſed this Tincture to have more effect, as an anodyne, than might be expected from the quantity of opium, compared with that in the *Tinct. Thebaica*; and not without reaſon,—as not quite half the opium, directed in the laſt, was taken up by the menſtruum. It is a very good palliative remedy, from one dram to two or three, but ſhould ſeldom be truſted without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, ſliced, two ounces by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Saffron, two drams by weight,
Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, ſliced, two ounces by weight.
Liquorice, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Ginger, powdered,
Saffron, of each two drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water, one pint.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, twelve ounces by meaſure.

Digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Savin.

Take of Extract of Savin, one ounce by weight.
Tincture of Caſtor, one pint.
Tincture of Myrrh, half a pint.

Digeſt until the Extract of Savin is diſſolved, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.

Take of Squill, freſh dried, four ounces by weight,
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.
Carraway, bruiſed, one ounce and an half by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Raiſins ſtoned, ſixteen ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, one gallon.

Digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Virginian Serpentary, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Savin.

Take of Extract of Savin, one ounce by weight.
Tincture of Caſtor, one pint.
Tincture of Myrrh, half a pint.

Digeſt until the Extract of Savin is diſſolved, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

Tincture of Squill.

Take of Squill, freſh dried, four ounces by weight,
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNÆ.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.
Carraway, bruiſed, one ounce and an half by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, bruiſed, half an ounce by weight.
Raiſins ſtoned, ſixteen ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine, one gallon.

Digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Virginian Serpentary, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, in coarſe powder, four ounces by weight.
Proof Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, coarſely powdered, four ounces by weight.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of wine two pints.

Digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

NOTE.

All the Tinctures muſt be made in cloſe veſſels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

REMARK.

In preparing ſeveral of the Tinctures I would recommend that the materials be firſt digeſted in pure rectified ſpirit—then macerated in diſtilled water—the ſpirituous Tincture to be then mixed with the watery infuſion: and being thus brought into the exact ſtate of common proof ſpirit, to be again digeſted upon the maſs during the remainder of the the time required.

MISTURÆ.

MIXTURES.

MISTURA CAMPHORATA.

Camphorated Mixture.

TAKE of Camphor, one dram by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, a few drops.
Double-refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water, one pint.

Rub the Camphor firſt with the rectified ſpirit of wine, then with the ſugar; laſtly, add the water by degrees, and ſtrain the mixture.

REMARK.

There is generally ſome difficulty in rendering the camphor miſcible with water—perhaps by firſt rubbing it down with mucilage—or with almonds, the mixture may be moſt eaſily effected.

MISTURA

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk, one ounce by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, ſix drams by weight.
Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce by weight.
Diſtilled Water, two pints.

Mix them.

REMARK.

This mixture has an earthy taſte which a ſmall addition of Cinnamon-water (as in the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia) or other pleaſant aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Roſe-water, ſix ounces by meaſure.
Muſk, two ſcruples by weight.
Gum Arabic, powdered,
Double-refined Sugar, of each one dram by weight.

Rub the muſk firſt with the ſugar, then with the gum, and add the roſe-water by degrees.

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of ſweet Almonds, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Diſtilled Water, two pints.

Beat the almonds with the ſugar; then, rubbing them well together, add the water by degrees, and ſtrain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by weight.

Diſtilled Water, half a pint.

Rub the Gum-reſin with the water gradually poured on, until it appears like milk.

In the ſame manner may be made a MILK of ASA FOETIDA, and of the other Gum-reſins.

REMARK.

All, even the pureſt, reſinous ſubſtances by an addition of gum or mucilage may be formed into Emulſions—They may alſo be rendered miſcible with water by previouſly triturating them with a few drops of Aqua Kali—or the maſs which thus becomes ſaponaceous may be conveniently exhibited in the form of pills.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Ether two pounds by weight.
Oil of Wine, three drams by weight.
Mix them.

REMARK.

This is ſuppoſed to be the celebrated *Liquor anodynus mineralis* of Hoffman. See his *Obſ. Phyſ. Chem.* lib. ii.—his *Diſſ. de acido Vitrioli vinoſo*,—and his *Med. Rat. Syſt.* tom. iii.

It is given as a ſedative and antiſpaſmodic, in hyſteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints, to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with ſugar, or ſome appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Eſſence of Lemon,
Oil of Clove, of each two drams by weight.
Mix them.

SPI-

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alkohol, one ounce by weight.
Water of pure Ammonia, four ounces by measure.
Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple by weight.
Soap, ten grains.

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alkohol, until they are dissolved; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

REMARK.

The use to which this (*Eau de luce*) is generally applied is for *smelling bottles* in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given, as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, to adults, from fifteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata, and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPI-

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor, four ounces by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix, that the Camphor may be diſſolved.

REMARK.

I cannot omit remarking that under the general title of mixtures ſome formulæ are inſerted, which might more properly be conſidered as chemical combinations—however, although we muſt confeſs an impropriety in the arrangement there will certainly occur ſome difficulty in forming a better.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

IN making Syrups, where we have neither directed the weight of the ſugar, nor how it ſhould be diſſolved, this is to be the method:

Take of double-refined Sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.
Any kind of liquor one pint.

Diſſolve the ſugar in the liquor, in a water-bath; then ſet it aſide for twenty-four hours: take off the ſcum, and if there are any feculencies, pour the Syrup from them.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Syrup of Marsh-mallow.

Take of the freſh Root of Marſh-mallow, bruiſed, one pound.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds.
Diſtilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marſh-mallow root, to one half, and preſs out the liquor when cold. Set it by twenty-four hours, that the feculencies may ſubſide; and then pour off the liquor. Add the ſugar, and boil it down to ſix pounds weight.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of freſh Clove July-flower, two pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water ſix pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glaſs veſſel; ſtrain the liquor, and in it diſſolve the double-refined ſugar, to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

Beauty of colour being eſpecially required in this Syrup, the ſtraining ſhould be made without expreſſion. P.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the freſh outer Rind of Seville Orange, by weight, eight ounces.
Boiling diſtilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a cloſe veſſel; and, in the ſtrained liquor, diſſolve the double-refined ſugar to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the ſugar previouſly powdered, in order that it may be the ſooner diſſolved in the infuſion, and any unneceſſary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce.
Boiling diſtilled Water one pint.

Macerate

Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI.

Syrup of Lemon-Juice.

Take of Lemon-juice, strained, after the feculencies have subsided, two pints.
Double-refined Sugar, by weight, fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

In the same manner, make Syrup of the Juice of Mulberry,
Raspberry, and
Black Currant.

REMARK.

In the preparation of these Syrups the vessel employed should be of glass, or stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

Syrup of white Poppy.

Take of white Poppy, dried, three pounds and an half.
Double-refined Sugar ſix pounds.
Diſtilled Water eight gallons.

Cut the Poppy, and bruiſe it; then add the water, and boil to three gallons, in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt: Preſs out the liquor, and reduce it by boiling to about four pints, and ſtrain whilſt hot, firſt through a ſieve, and then through thin woollen cloth. Set it aſide for twelve hours, that the feculencies may ſubſide. Pour the liquor from the ſediment, boil it to three pints, and diſſolve the ſugar in it to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

Syrup of wild Poppy.

Take of freſh wild Poppy four pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water four pints and an half.

Put the wild Poppy by degrees into the water boiling in a water-bath, ſtirring frequently. Then take out the veſſel, and macerate for twelve hours; preſs out the liquor, and ſet it aſide, that the feculencies may ſubſide. Laſtly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined ſugar.

REMARK.

The flowers are firſt put into the boiling water, in a veſſel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may ſhrink ſo as to be all immerſed in the water; and they are only to be kept in it until this effect is produced, leſt the liquor ſhould become too thick, and the Syrup ropy. P.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

ROSE-SYRUP.

Take of Damaſk Roſe, dried, ſeven ounces by weight.
Double-refined Sugar ſix pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water four pints.

Macerate the Roſes in the water for twelve hours and ſtrain. Evaporate the ſtrained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the ſugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

REMARK.

This was, in the former Diſpenſatory, directed to be made with the Liquor left after the diſtillation of Roſe Water—but there was frequently ſome diſagreeable impregnation. This is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the doſe of half a ſpoonful or a ſpoonful, and has been directed in ſome caſes to adults alſo, as a gentle laxative.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the freſh juice of Buckthorn one gallon.

Ginger, bruiſed, one ounce by weight.

Pimento, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar ſeven pounds.

Set

Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may ſubſide, and ſtrain. Macerate the Ginger and Pimento, in a pint of the ſtrained juice, for four hours, and ſtrain. Boil the reſt of the juice to three pints; then add the juice in which the Ginger and Pimento have been macerated; and, laſtly, the Sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Take of Balſam of Tolu eight ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water three pints.

Boil in a cloſe veſſel for two hours. Strain the liquor; and, after it is cold, add double-refined ſugar ſufficient to make a Syrup.

REMARK.

The decoction may be performed, as formerly directed, in a long-necked matraſs, with its mouth lightly ſtopped, or in a *Pelican* or circulatory veſſel, which more ſecurely prevents any loſs of the vola-

tile parts of the balſam. If a long necked matraſs be cloſed by another of a ſmall neck, inverted in it, and the juncture luted, it forms a veſſel anſwering the ſame purpoſe as the *Pelican* of the old Chemiſts, which has been found too expenſive.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.

Violet-Syrup.

Take of freſh Violet two pounds.
Boiling diſtilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then ſtrain the liquor through thin linen. Add double-refined ſugar ſufficient to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Syrup of Ginger.

Take of Ginger, bruiſed, four ounces by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water three pints.

Macerate for four hours, and ſtrain; then add double refined ſugar ſufficient to make a Syrup.

MELLITA.

MELLITA.

MEDICATED HONEYS.

MEL ACETATUM.

ACETATED HONEY.

TAKE of clarified Honey two pounds.
Diſtilled Vinegar one pint.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the conſiſtence of a Syrup.

MEL ROSÆ.

ROSE-HONEY.

Take of red Roſe, dried, four ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water, boiling, three pints.
Clarified Honey, five pounds by weight.

Macerate the Roſes in the Water for ſix hours, and ſtrain; then mix the Honey with the Liquor, and boil the mixture to the conſiſtence of a Syrup.

MEL SCILLÆ.

SQUILL-HONEY.

Take of clarified Honey three pounds.
Tincture of Squill two pints.

Diſtil them in a glaſs veſſel to the conſiſtence of a Syrup.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdigris one ounce by weight.
Vinegar ſeven ounces by meaſure.
Clarified Honey fourteen ounces by weight.

Diſſolve the Verdigris in the vinegar, and ſtrain through linen; then add the honey, and

and boil down the mixture to a proper consistence.

REMARK.

The complaint of diversity of strength in different parts of this preparation, called in the former Dispensatory *Mel Ægyptiacum*, is now perfectly removed. It is intended only as an external application for deterging foul ulcers, and keeping down fungous flesh.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of fresh Meadow saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.
Distilled Vinegar one pint.
Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the Meadow-saffron, with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat for forty-eight hours. Press out the liquor, strongly from the root; then strain it, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the consistence of a Syrup.

REMARK.

This is the preſcription of Störck, *L. de Colchico*; but, in the *Pharmacop. Auſtriaco-provincial.* publiſhed, about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vorgel ſucceſsfully employed Oxymel of this laſt ſtrength in a ſtupendous *hydrops peritonæi.* It is of conſequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they ſhould therefore be taken up in *autumn*, when according to the *Pharm. Auſtr.* they are moſt ſucculent. This medicine, though it ſometimes fails, has too much power to deſerve neglect. The trial of it, by Bergius, prepared *e radicibus Colchici ab exteris apportatis*, ſeems imperfect. It is given to adults in the doſe of a ſpoonful once a day at firſt, and gradually more, or oftener repeated. See *Colchicum* in the *Mat. Med.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Clarified Honey three pounds.
Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the conſiſtence of a Syrup.

TRITA

TRITA IN PULVEREM.

POWDERS.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH CANELLA.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.
White Canella three ounces by weight.

Rub them ſeparately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM FERRO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, an ounce and an half by weight.
Myrrh, two ounces by weight.
Dried Extract of Gentian,

Vitri-

Vitriolated Iron, of each one ounce by weight.

Let each be powdered ſeparately, and then mixed together.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and an half by weight.

Gum-Reſin of Guaiacum, one ounce by weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum-Reſin ſeparately to powder; and then mix them with the Aromatic Powder.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

Leſſer Cardamom,

Ginger,

Long

Long Pepper, of each one ounce by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of Asarabacca,
Sweet Majoram,
Syrian Herb-maſtich,
Lavender, of each dried, one ounce by weight.

Powder them together.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CERUSE.

Take of Ceruſe five ounces by weight.
Sarcocol one ounce and an half by weight.

Traga-

Tragacanth, half an ounce by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Crabs Claws.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one pound.
Chalk,
Red Coral, of each, prepared, three ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.
Compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound and an half.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Chalk.

Take of Chalk prepared half a pound.
Cinnamon four ounces by weight.
Tormentil,
Gum Arabic, of each three ounces by weight.
Long Pepper half an ounce by weight.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS cum OPIO.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk eight ounces by weight.
Hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram and an half by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha,
Hard purified Opium, of each, powdered, one dram by weight.
Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Mix them.

REMARK.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally diſtributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixture of other Powders, alſo, in the compoſition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient enters,) leſt different portions of it ſhould differ in ſtrength. It is given as a ſudorific, to adults, from five or ſix grains to fifteen.

PULVIS

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh,
Dried Savin,
Dried Rue,
Ruſſian Caſtor, of each one ounce by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

PULVIS OPIATUS.

OPIATE POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, one dram by weight.
Burnt and prepared Hartſhorn, nine drams by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony,
Hard Extract of Jalap, of each two ounces by weight.
Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS CUM ALOË

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony, ſix drams by weight.
Hard Extract of Jalap,
Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce and an half by weight.
Ginger, half an ounce by weight.

Powder them ſeparately, and mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS SCAMMONII cum CALOMELANE.

Powder of Scammony with Calomel.

Take of Scammony, half an ounce.
Calomel,
Double-refined Sugar, of each two drams by weight.

Rub them ſeparately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of Senna,
Cryſtals of Tartar, of each two ounces by weight.
Scammony, half an ounce by weight.
Ginger, two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony ſeparately, and the reſt together into powder, and then mix them.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS,

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,
Gum Arabic,
Starch, of each an ounce and an half by weight.
Double-refined Sugar three ounces by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

TROCHISCI

TROCHISCI.

TROCHES.

TROCHISCI AMYLI.

Troches of Starch.

TAKE of Starch, an ounce and an half by weight.
Liquorice, ſix drams by weight.
Florentine Orris, half an ounce by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, one pound and an half.

Rub theſe to powder; and, with the Mucilage of Tragacanth, make Troches.

They may be made alſo without the Orris.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ

Troches of Chalk.

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.
Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.
Cinnamon, half an ounce by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, three ounces by weight.

Rub them to powder, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Troches of Liquorice.

Take of Extract of Liquorice,
Double-refined Sugar, of each ten ounces by weight.
Tragacanth, powdered, three ounces by weight.

Rub them together, and add water sufficient to make Troches.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.

TROCHES OF MAGNESIA.

Take of calcined Magneſia, four ounces by weight.
Double refined Sugar, two ounces by weight.
Ginger, powdered, one ſcruple by weight.

Rub them together, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

TROCHISCI NITRI.

TROCHES OF NITRE.

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four ounces by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, powdered, one pound.
Tragacanth, powdered, ſix ounces by weight.
Water, as much as may be ſufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of waſhed Flowers of Sulphur two ounces by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, four ounces by weight.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, as much as may be ſufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

REMARK.

Troches are convenient where we want a medicine by diſſolving ſlowly to be applied for ſome length of time to the fauces; as in caſes of uneaſy deglution—They may generally be very eaſily given to children, which as an advantage which they poſſeſs over ſome other forms of medicine, will certainly enſure them a place in almoſt every Pharmacopœia.

P I L U L Æ.

P I L L S.

PILULÆ ALOËS COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Aloetic Pills.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce by weight.
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce by weight.
Oil of Caraway, two ſcruples.
Syrup of Ginger, as much as is ſufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ ALOËS cum MYRRHA.

Aloetic Pills with Myrrh.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, two ounces by weight.
Myrrh,
Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.
Syrup of Saffron, as much as is ſufficient.

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh ſeparately to powder; then beat them all together.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Galbanum Pills.

Take of Galbanum,
Opopanax,
Myrrh,
Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.
Aſa Fœtida, half an ounce by weight.
Syrup of Saffron, as much as is ſufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

Quicksilver-pills.

Take of purified Quickſilver, two drams.
Conſerve of Roſe, three drams.
Liquorice, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Rub the Quickſilver with the Conſerve until the globules diſappear: then, add the Liquorice-powder, and mix them together.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ OPII.

Opium-pills.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, two drams by weight.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce by weight.

Beat them together until they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ.

Squill-pills.

Take of freſh dried Squill, powdered, one dram by weight.
Ginger, powdered,
Soap, of each three drams by weight.
Ammoniacum, two drams by weight.
Syrup of Ginger, as much as is ſufficient.

Beat them together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

We have here but few formulæ, notwithſtanding a pill is the moſt convenient form for the exhibition of particular remedies. The objections to pills are that they either become hard and inſoluble in the ſtomach, or are decompoſed by keeping, and crumble. By the method propoſed in the latter part of the remark in page 250 the pills moſt liable to thoſe objections, as they are thereby conſtituted ſoaps, become ſoluble; and thoſe, ſuch as the old ecphractic pills, which readily crumbled, will keep their conſiſtence. —for if the reſinous ſubſtances of that compoſition were firſt rubbed down with Aqua Kali—and the ferrum vitriolatum then triturated for a few minutes with the ſaponaceous maſs until the ſalt was decompoſed, an uniform compound would be produced; which, when the other ingredients were added, might be made into pills that would always remain conſiſtent.

ELECTUARIA,

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ,

Electuary of Cassia.

TAKE of the freſh extracted pulp of
Caſſia, half a pound.
Manna, two ounces by weight.
Tamarind, one ounce by weight
Roſe-Syrup, half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and diſſolve it, in a water bath ſaturated with Sea Salt, in the Roſe-ſyrup; then add the pulps; and, with the ſame degree of heat, evaporate the whole to an Electuary of proper conſiſtence.

ELEC-

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce and an half by weight.
Cloves,
Ginger, of each ſix drams by weight.
Oil of Caraway, half a dram by weight.
Roſe-Syrup, as much as is ſufficient.

Powder the ſpices together, and mix them with the ſyrup; then add the Scammony, and laſtly the Oil of Caraway.

ELEC-

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, eight ounces by weight.
Figs, one pound,
Tamarind,
Caſſia,
Prunes, of each half a pound.
Coriander, four ounces by weight.
Liquorice, three ounces by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, two pounds and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Coriander-ſeeds, and ſift out ten ounces of the powder. Boil the remainder with the Figs and the Liquorice, in four pints of diſtilled Water, to one half; then preſs out and ſtrain the liquor. Evaporate to the weight of about a pound and an half; and then add the ſugar to make a ſyrup: add this by degrees to the pulps, and laſtly mix in the powder.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Aromatic Confection.

TAKE of Zedoary, in coarſe powder,
Saffron, of each half a pound.
Diſtilled Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then preſs out and ſtrain. Evaporate the ſtrained liquor to a pound and an half, and add

Of compound powder of Crabs-claws, ſixteen ounces by weight.
Cinnamon,
Nutmeg, of each two ounces by weight.
Cloves, one ounce by weight.
Leſſer Cardamom, half an ounce by weight.
Double-refined Sugar, two pounds.

Powder the Spices together very finely; and, adding the Sugar, make a confection.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is an improvement of the *Confectio Cardiaca* of the former Dispensatory. The essential Oil of the Cardamom appeared, on an experiment made at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the tincture;—the Cardamom is therefore now more properly added in powder.

CONFECTIO OPIATA.

Confection of Opium.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered, six drams by weight.
Long Pepper,
Ginger,
Caraway, of each two ounces by weight.
Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to the consistence of honey, three times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium with the heated Syrup; and add the rest in powder.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ.
MEDICATED WATERS.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Alum-Water.

TAKE of Alum,
Vitriolated Zinc, of each half an ounce by weight.
Boiling diſtilled Water, two pints.

Pour the water upon the Alum and Vitriolated Zinc in a glaſs veſſel, and ſtrain.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI.

Water of ammoniated Copper.

Take of Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.
Lime-water one pint.

Let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel, until the Ammonia is ſaturated with the Copper.

AQUA

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two drams by weight.
Diſtilled Water, two pints.
Proof-ſpirit of Wine, two drams by meaſure.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the Water of acetated Litharge; and then add the diſtilled Water.

AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc, half an ounce by weight.
Camphorated Spirit, half an ounce by meaſure.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix, and filter through paper.

REMARK.

This is intended as a lotion in ſome circumſtances attending ulcers. It has been cuſtomary to uſe ſolutions of this ſalt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation.—If this be employed as an eye-water, it ſhould be diluted with at leaſt an equal quantity of diſtilled, or of ſoft, water.

The camphorated ſpirit will here be decompoſed—ſo that it may be doubted whether it is in any reſpect more uſeful than as ſo much mere rectified Spirit of Wine—for I do not know whether the Camphor thus precipitated by the water and conſequently therefore only mixed with it, can be any improvement to the Formula.

EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRA.

PLASTERS.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Ammoniacum, ſtrained, one pound.
Purified Quickſilver, three ounces by weight.
Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is ſufficient.

Rub the Quickſilver with the ſulphurated oil until the globules diſappear; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix them.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharides, very finely powdered, one pound.
Plaſter of Wax two pounds.
Prepared Hog's Lard half a pound.

Melt the Plaſter and Lard; and, a little before they coagulate, ſprinkle in the Cantharides.

REMARK.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, juſtly made of the failure of bliſters,—not always perhaps ariſing from any defect of the formula. That this, or any other compoſition for bliſtering plaſters, ſhould conſtantly ſucceed, muſt not be expected, unleſs the Apothecary be very careful that the Flies are good,—freſh powdered,—that powder very fine,—and that the Plaſter be neither made in too great a quantity at once, nor ſpread with a ſpatula too much heated.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Wax-Plaster.

Take of yellow Wax,
Prepared Mutton-ſuet, of each three pounds.
Yellow Reſin, one pound.

Melt them together, and ſtrain the mixture.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

Cummin-Plaster.

Take of Cummin,
Caraway,
Bay-berries, of each three ounces by weight.
Burgundy Pitch, three pounds.
Yellow Wax, three ounces by weight.

Melt the Pitch with the Wax; powder the reſt, and mix all together.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LADANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Ladanum, three ounces by weight.
Frankincenſe, one ounce by weight.
Cinnamon, powdered,
Expreſſed Oil of Nutmeg, of each half an ounce by weight.
Oil of Spearmint, one dram by weight.

To the melted Frankincenſe add firſt the Ladanum ſoftened by heat, and then the expreſſed Oil of Nutmeg. Mix theſe and the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar. Let it be kept in a cloſe veſſel.

REMARK.

This is the *Empl. ſtomachicum* of the former Diſpenſatory. The Committee on the former Diſpenſatory apprehended that no ſuch Plaſter could be effectual without ſome volatile ſubſtances;—that, to produce

produce any considerable effects, the application must be frequently renewed;—and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder, five pounds.
Olive-oil, a gallon.
Water, two pints.

Boil them on a slow fire, constantly stirring until the Oil and Litharge uniting have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water first employed should be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

REMARK.

This is the *Emplastrum commune* of the former Dispensatory; in the making of which, every person knows that water is necessary to keep the heat moderate, and

and prevent the ſcorching and diſcoloration of the oil,—that conſtant ſtirring is not leſs ſo, to prevent the matter ſwelling too haſtily, and running over the ſides of the veſſel,—and that, if a ſubſequent addition of water be neceſſary, (as is generally the caſe,) it ſhould be of a boiling heat, leſt ſome of the boiling plaſter ſhould fly in his face. But it ſhould not be forgotten that a *plaſter* is expected to ſtick, in ſome degree, to the part on which it is applied, —which this plaſter but too often will not do. *Lewis* ſays, ſome of our induſtrious medicine-makers (perhaps having heard it ſaid that plaſters are applications of little uſe, have thought a cheaper compoſition would anſwer the purpoſe, and have accordingly added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not ſtick ſo well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and acrimonious. Whenever this plaſter is ſpoiled either by the fraud above-mentioned,—the ignorance,—or the lazineſs, of the preparer, in not boiling it ſufficiently,—many other plaſters, of which this forms the baſis, will be deficient in the qualities expected by the College.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge-plaſter, three pounds.
Strained Galbanum, eight ounces by weight.
Common Turpentine, by weight ten drams.
Frankincenſe three ounces by weight.

Melt the Galbanum with the Turpentine, and mix with them, firſt, the powdered Frankincenſe, and then the Litharge-plaſter, previouſly melted with a ſlow fire.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI cum HYDRARGYRO.

Litharge-Plaster with Quicksilver.

Take of Litharge-plaſter, one pound.
Purified Quickſilver, three ounces by weight.
Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is ſufficient.

Make this Plaſter in the ſame manner as the Ammoniacum-plaſter with Quickſilver.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI cum RESINA.

Litharge-Plaster with Resin.

Take of Litharge-plaſter three pounds.
Yellow Reſin half a pound.

Melt the Litharge-plaſter with a ſlow fire, and mix the powdered Reſin to make a Plaſter.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds.
Ladanum, one pound.
Yellow Reſin,
Yellow Wax, of each four ounces by weight.
Expreſſed Oil of Nutmeg, one ounce by weight.

To the Pitch, Reſin, and Wax, melted together, add firſt the Ladanum, and then the Oil of Nutmeg.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.
Litharge-plaſter three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Litharge-plaſter, and boil them to the conſiſtence of a Plaſter.

EM-

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincenſe, half a pound.
Dragon's Blood (ſo called) three ounces by weight.
Litharge-plaſter two pounds.

Melt the Litharge-plaſter, and to it add the other ingredients powdered.

UNGUENTA.

OINTMENTS.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS SUILLÆ.

Ointment of Hog's Lard.

TAKE of prepared Hog's Lard, two pounds.

Roſe-water, three ounces by meaſure.

Beat the Lard with the Roſe-water until they are mixed; then melt with a ſlow fire, and wait that the water may ſubſide; afterwards pour the Lard from the Water, and ſtir it well until it becomes cold.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quickſilver one dram by weight.
Ointment of Hog's Lard, one ounce and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharis, powdered, two ounces by weight.
Diſtilled Water, eight ounces by meaſure.
Ointment of yellow Reſin, eight ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Cantharides to one half, and ſtrain. To the ſtrained liquor add the Ointment of yellow Reſin. Evaporate this mixture in a water-bath ſaturated with Sea-ſalt, to the conſiſtence of an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax, four ounces by weight.
Spermaceti, three ounces by weight.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt with a ſlow fire, and ſtir them conſtantly and briſkly, until cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of acetated Ceruſe, two drams by weight.
White wax, two ounces by weight.
Olive oil, half a pint.

Rub the acetated Ceruſe, previouſly powdered, with part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Ointment of Elemi.

Take of Elemi, one pound.
Common Turpentine, ten ounces by weight.
Mutton - ſuet, prepared, two pounds.
Olive oil, two ounces by meaſure.

Melt the Elemi with the ſuet; remove it from the fire, and mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil; then ſtrain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

Ointment of white Hellebore.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.
Ointment of Hog's Lard, four ounces by weight.
Oil of Lemon, half a ſcruple by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver, two pounds.
Hog's Lard, prepared, twenty-three ounces by weight.
Mutton-ſuet, prepared, one ounce by weight.

Firſt rub the Quickſilver with the ſuet and a little of the Hog's Lard, until the globules diſappear; then add the remainder of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

MILDER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the ſtronger Ointment of Quickſilver, one part.
Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quickſilver, one ounce by weight.
Nitrous Acid, two ounces by weight.
Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Diſſolve the Quickſilver in the nitrous Acid; and, whilſt the ſolution is yet hot, mix with it the Hog's Lard, previouſly melted, but beginning to concrete by being expoſed to the air.

REMARK.

The ſolution ſhould be made by digeſtion in a ſand-heat,—and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briſkly ſtirring it until an union, as complete as poſſible, ſhall be obtained.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take of Tar,
Mutton-ſuet, prepared, of each half a pound.

Melt them together, and ſtrain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of yellow Reſin,
Yellow Wax, of each one pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the Reſin and Wax with a ſlow fire; then add the Oil, and ſtrain the mixture whilſt hot.

REMARK.

As the application of unguents, in a melted ſtate, to ulcers, has long been unfaſhionable, particular care ſhould be taken that the reſin be perfectly melted.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flower, four pounds.
Mutton-ſuet, prepared, three pounds.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Boil the Elder-Flowers in the Suet and Oil, until they are criſp; then expreſs and ſtrain.

UNGUENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, ſix drams by weight.
White Wax, two drams by weight.
Olive-oil, three ounces by meaſure.

Melt them together with a ſlow fire, ſtirring them conſtantly and briſkly until they are cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard, half a pound.
Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take of prepared Tutty,
Ointment of Spermaceti, as much as is ſufficient.

Mix them ſo as to make a ſoft Ointment.

LINIMENTA,
LINIMENTS.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

Liniment of Ammonia.

TAKE of Water of Ammonia, half an ounce by measure.
Olive-oil, one ounce and an half by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

Stronger Liniment of Ammonia.

Take of water of pure Ammonia, one ounce by measure.
Olive-oil, two ounces by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINI-

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.

Take of Camphor, two ounces by weight.
Water of pure Ammonia, ſix ounces by meaſure.
Spirit of Lavender, ſixteen ounces by weight.

Mix the water of pure Ammonia with the ſpirit, and diſtil from a glaſs retort, with a ſlow fire, ſixteen ounces. Then diſſolve the Camphor in the diſtilled liquor.

REMARK.

In the 4to Edition of the Pharmacopœia the College directed the mild Ammonia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND SOAP-LINIMENT.

Take of Soap, three ounces by weight.
Camphor, one ounce by weight.
Spirit of Roſemary, one pint.

Digeſt the Soap in the Spirit of Roſemary, until it is diſſolved, and then add the Camphor.

CERATA.

CERATA.

CERATES.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

Cerate of Cantharis.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, ſoftened by the fire, ſix drams by weight.
Cantharis, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Mix them.

REMARK.

This may ſupply the place of the *Epithema Veſicatorium* of the former Diſpenſatory.—If the practioner wiſhes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at diſcretion.

CERATUM

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,
Yellow Wax, of each half a pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil; expoſe it to the air, and, as ſoon as it begins to thicken, mix in the Calamine, and ſtir it about until the Cerate becomes cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two ounces and an half by meaſure.
Yellow Wax, four ounces by weight.
Olive-oil, nine ounces by meaſure.
Camphor, half a dram by weight.

Rub

CERATA.

CERATES.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

Cerate of Cantharis.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, ſoftened by the fire, ſix drams by weight.
Cantharis, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Mix them.

REMARK.

This may ſupply the place of the *Epithema Veſicatorium* of the former Diſpenſatory.—If the practioner wiſhes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at diſcretion.

CERATUM

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,
Yellow Wax, of each half a pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil; expoſe it to the air, and, as ſoon as it begins to thicken, mix in the Calamine, and ſtir it about until the Cerate becomes cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two ounces and an half by meaſure.
Yellow Wax, four ounces by weight.
Olive-oil, nine ounces by meaſure.
Camphor, half a dram by weight.

Rub

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the Wax with the remaining Oil, and, as ſoon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour on by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and ſtir conſtantly until it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, which was before rubbed with the oil.

REMARK.

There ſeems to be a great ſimilarity in the efficacy of this and of the Ceratum Saponis hereafter deſcribed—a difference ariſing from the Camphor of one preparation, and from the ſoap of the other, but both particularly agreeing in the moſt active ingredient.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Reſin, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, one ounce by weight.

Melt them together to make a Cerate.

CERATUM

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-CERATE

Take of Soap, eight ounces by weight.
Yellow Wax, ten ounces by weight.
Litharge, powdered, one pound.
Olive-oil, one pint.
Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the Vinegar with the Litharge, with a ſlow fire, conſtantly ſtirring, until the mixture unites and thickens; then mix in the reſt to make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce by weight.
White wax, two ounces by weight.
Olive-oil, four ounces by meaſure.

Melt them together, and ſtir until the mixture becomes cold.

CATA-

CATAPLASMATA.

CATAPLASMS.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

Cataplasm of Cummin.

TAKE of Cummin, one pound.
Bay-berries,
Dried Scordium,
Virginian Serpentary, of each three ounces by weight.
Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Powder them all together; and, with three times their weight of honey, make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

Mustard-Cataplasm.

Take of Muſtard, powdered,

Crumb of wheaten Bread, of each half a pound.
Warm Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient.

Mix, and make a Cataplaſm.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUM CATAPLASM.

Take the white of two eggs.

Shake it with a piece of Alum until it becomes coagulated.

REMARK.

This is a cooling reſtringent remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, attended with watery excretion; and may be applied ſpread on lint, but not always without ſome previous evacuation.

A TABLE

A TABLE,

Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM and QUICKSILVER are contained in ſome Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one grain of Opium in thirty-ſix grains.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO contains one grain of Opium in about forty-three grains.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS OPIATUS contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PILULÆ OPII contain one grain of Opium in five grains.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI contain four grains of Quickſilver in twelve grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quickſilver in five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quickſilver in five ounces.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quickſilver in one dram.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quickſilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quickſilver in ſix drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quickſilver in one dram.

TABLE OF NAMES CHANGED.

Names in former Disp.	New Names.
A	
ACETUM ſcilliticum.	Acetum ſcillæ.
Æthiops mineralis.	Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure.
Aqua aluminoſa Bateana.	Aqua aluminis compoſita.
calcis ſimplex.	calcis.
cinnamomi ſimplex.	cinnamomi.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus cinnamomi.
fortis.	Acidum nitroſum dilutum.
hordeata.	Decoctum hordei.
juniperi compoſita.	Spiritus juniperi compoſitus.
menthæ piperitidis ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ piperitidis.
——— ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.
vulgaris ſimplex.	Aqua menthæ ſativæ.
ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus menthæ ſativæ.
nucis moſchatæ.	Spiritus nuclei fructus myriſticæ,
piperis jamaicenſis.	Aqua pimento.
pulegii ſimplex.	pulegii.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Aqua pulegii ſpirituoſa.	Spiritus pulegii.
raphani compoſita.	raphani compoſitus.
roſarum damaſcenarum.	Aqua roſæ.
ſapphirina.	cupri ammoniati.
ſeminum anethi.	anethi.
aniſi compoſita.	Spiritus aniſi compoſitus.
carui.	carui.
Aqua vitriolica camphorata.	Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.
Argenti vivi purificatio.	Hydrargyri purificatio.
Axungiæ porcinæ curatio.	Adipis ſuillæ præparatio.
B.	
Balſamum ſulphuris barbadenſe.	Petroleum ſulphuratum.
ſimplex.	Oleum ſulphuratum.
traumaticum.	Tinctura benzoës compoſita.
C.	
Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Cataplaſma e Cymino.	Cataplaſma cumini.
Cauſticum antimoniale.	Antimonium muriatum.
commune fortius.	Calx cum kali puro.
lunare.	Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum album.	Ceratum ſpermatis ceti.
cetrinum.	reſinæ flavæ.
epuloticum.	lapidis calaminaris.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.

Cinnabaris

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Cinnabaris factitia.	Hydrargyrus ſulphuratus ruber.
Coagulum Aluminoſum.	Cataplaſma Aluminis.
Confectio cardiaca.	Confectio aromatica.
Cornu cervi calcinatio.	Cornu cervi uſtio.
D.	
Decoctum album.	Decoctum cornu cervi.
commune pro clyſtere.	pro enemate.
corticis Peruviani pectorale.	cinchonæ, hordei compoſitum.
E.	
Electarium lenitivum.	Electuarium ſennæ.
Elixir aloës.	Tinctura aloës compoſita.
myrrhæ compoſitum.	ſabinæ compoſita.
paregoricum.	opii camphorata.
Emplaſtrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.	Emplaſtrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.
attrahens.	ceræ compoſitum.
cephalicum.	picis burgundicæ compoſitum.
commune.	lithargyri.
adhæſivum.	cum reſina.
cum gummi.	compoſitum.
cum mercurio.	cum hydrargyro.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Emplaſtrum e cymino.	Emplaſtrum cumini.
roborans.	thuris compoſitum.
e ſapone.	ſaponis.
ſtomachicum.	ladani compoſitum.
veſicatorium.	cantharadis.
Emulſio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum colocynthidis compoſitum.
corticis Peruviani.	cinchonæ,
ligni campechenſis.	hæmatoxyli,
thebaïcum.	Opium purificatum.

F.

Flores benzoïni.	Flores benzoës.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.

H.

Hiera picra.	Pulvis aloës cum Canella.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
I.	
Infuſum amarum ſimplex.	Infuſum gentianæ compoſitum.
ſenæ commune.	ſennæ tartariſatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Miſtura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moſcho.	moſchata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum ſpermatis ceti.
ſaponaceum.	Linimentum ſaponis.
volatile.	ammoniæ.
Lixivium ſaponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali præparati.
M.	
Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
roſaceum.	Mel roſæ.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corroſivus ſublimatus.	muriatus.
ruber.	nitratus ruber.
dulcis ſublimatus.	Calomelas.
emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Emplaſtrum e cymino.	Emplaſtrum cumini.
roborans.	thuris compoſitum.
e ſapone.	ſaponis.
ſtomachicum.	ladani compoſitum.
veſicatorium.	cantharadis.
Emulſio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum colocynthidis compoſitum.
corticis Peruviani.	cinchonæ,
ligni campechenſis.	hæmatoxyli,
thebaïcum.	Opium purificatum.

F.

Flores benzoïni.	Flores benzoës.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.

H.

Hiera picra.	Pulvis aloës cum Canella.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
I.	
Infuſum amarum ſimplex.	Infuſum gentianæ compoſitum.
ſenæ commune.	ſennæ tartariſatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Miſtura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moſcho.	moſchata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum ſpermatis ceti.
ſaponaceum.	Linimentum ſaponis.
volatile.	ammoniæ.
Lixivium ſaponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali præparati.
M.	
Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
roſaceum.	Mel roſæ.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corroſivus ſublimatus.	muriatus.
ruber.	nitratus ruber.
dulcis ſublimatus.	Calomelas.
emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
N.	
Nitrum vitriolatum.	Kali vitriolatum.
O.	
Oleum petrolei barbadenſis.	Oleum petrolei.
terebinthinæ æthereum.	terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Opium colatum.	Opium purificatum.
Oxymel ſcilliticum.	Oxymel ſcillæ.
ſimplex.	Mel acetatum.
P.	
Philonium Londinenſe.	Confectio opiata.
Pilulæ aromaticæ.	Pulvis aloës cum guaiaco cum ferro.
ecphracticæ.	Pilulæ Galbani compoſitæ.
gummoſæ.	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha.
rufi.	Pulvis cretæ compoſitus.
Pulvis e bolo compoſitus.	cum opio.
cum opio.	ceruſſæ compoſitus.
e ceruſſâ compoſitus.	aſari compoſitus.
ſternutatorius.	
R.	
Rob baccarum ſambuci.	Succus baccæ ſambuci ſpiſſatus.

Sac-

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
S.	
Saccharum ſaturni.	Ceruſſa acetata.
Sal abſinthii.	Kali præparatum.
catharticus amarus.	Magneſia vitriolata.
glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.
diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali præparatum.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum purificatum.
volatilisſalisammoniaci.	Ammonia præparata.
Species aromaticæ	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.
lavendulæ ſimplex.	Spiritus lavendulæ.
mindereri.	Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ.
nitri dulcis.	Spiritus ætheris nitroſi.
glauberi.	Acidum nitroſum.
ſalis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
ſalis ammoniaci dulcis.	Spiritus ammoniæ.
ſalis marini glauberi.	Acidum muriaticum.
terebinthinæ.	Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.
vinoſus camphoratus.	Spiritus camphoratus.
vitrioli dulcis.	ætheris vitriolici.
volatilis aromaticus.	Spiritus ammoniæ compoſitus.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Spiritus volatilis fœtidus.	Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.
Succi ſcorbutici.	Succus cochleariæ compoſitus.
Syrupus ex althæa.	Syrupus althææ.
e corticibus aurantiorum.	corticis aurantii.
balſamicus.	tolutanus.
e meconio.	papaveris albi.
roſarum ſolutivus.	roſæ.

T.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.	Trochiſci cretæ.
Tartarum emeticum.	Antimonium tartariſatum.
ſolubile.	Kali tartariſatum.
vitriolatum.	vitriolatum.
Tinctura amara.	Tinctura gentianæ compoſita
aromatica.	cinnamomi compoſita.
corticis Peruviani.	cinchonæ,
corticis Peruviani volatilis.	cinchonæ, ammoniata.
fœtida	aſæ fœtidæ.

Tinctura

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Tinctura florum martialium.	Tinctura ferri ammoniacalis.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci ammoniata.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in ſpirtu ſalis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
rhabarbari ſpirituoſa.	rhabarbari.
vinoſa.	Vinum rhabarbari.
roſarum.	Infuſum roſæ.
ſacra.	Vinum aloës.
ſtomachica.	Tinctura cardamomi compoſita.
thebaica.	opii.
valerianæ volatilis.	valerianæ ammoniata.
Trochiſci bechici albi.	Trochiſci amyli.
nigri.	glycyrrhizæ.

V.

Vinum antimoniale.	Vinum antimonii.
chalybeatum.	ferri.
Unguentum album.	Unguentum ceræ.
baſilicum flavum.	reſinæ flavæ.
cœruleum fortius.	hydrargyri fortius.

Unguentum

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Unguentum cœruleum mitius.	Unguentum hydrargyri mitius.
e gummi elemi.	elemi compoſitum.
e mercurio præcipitato.	calcis hydrargyri albæ.
ſaturninum.	ceruſſæ acetatæ.
ſimplex.	adipis ſuillæ.
ad veſicatoria.	cantharidis.

AN INDEX

AN INDEX OF THE DOSES OF MEDICINES.

N. B. All the Doſes (except thoſe of the Syrups, which may be given alone to Children) are calculated for an Adult.—The firſt is a common doſe, and the ſecond may alſo generally be given with ſafety;—but in ſeveral of the very active Medicines, it will be prudent to begin with the firſt quantity, and to advance gradually: and, as a general rule, wherever a large quantity is marked for a firſt doſe, as in the Simple waters, &c. we may frequently proceed much higher even than the ſecond—ſometimes *ad libitum*;—but where the firſt quantity is ſmall, we muſt then be very cautious. We may occaſionally refer with advantage to the Materia Medica; and in ſome inſtances alſo to the Remarks, where the late Tranſlator has ſometimes both mentioned the doſes, and a convenient mode of exhibition.

A.	Doses.
ABROTANUM - -	℈i—ʒi
Abſinthium - - -	℈i—ʒi
Acetoſa - - -	ʒj—ʒij
Acetum diſtillatum - -	ʒj—ʒſs
ſcillæ - -	ʒſs--ʒiſs

	Doses.
Acidum acetoſum	℈j--ʒj
muriaticum	gtt. xv.--gtt. xL
nitroſum dilutum	gtt. xv--gtt. xL
vitriolicum dilutum	gtt. xv--gtt. xL
Aconitum	gr. ſs--gr. iv
Ærugo	gr. ⅛--gr. j
Æther vitriolicus	ʒſs--ʒij
Alkohol	ʒſs--ʒj
Allium	ʒj--ʒſs
Aloe	gr. xv--ʒſs
Althæa	ʒſs--ʒj
Alumen	℈ſs--ʒſs
Ammonia præparata	℈ſs--℈j
Ammoniacum	gr. xv--ʒſs
Amygdala	℥j--℥ij
Amylum	ʒſs--ʒij
Anethum	℈ſs--ʒj
Angelica.	ʒſs--ʒiſs
Aniſum	℈j--ʒij
Antimonium	℈j--ʒij
Antimonium calcinatum	℈j--ʒj
tartariſatum	gr. ¼--gr. iv
vitrifactum	gr. ⅛--gr. ij
Aqua ammoniæ	ʒſs--ʒiſs
acetatæ	ʒij--ʒvj
puræ	gtt. x--℈j
anethi	℥ij--℥iv
calciſs	℥iv.-℔ſs
cinnamomi	℥ij--℥iv

	Doses.
Aqua cupri ammoniati	gtt. v--gtt. xxx
fœniculi	ʒij--ʒiv
kali	ʒſs--ʒiſs
kali puri	gtt. x--gtt. xL
menthæ piperitidis	ʒij--ʒiv
ſativæ	ʒij--ʒiv
pimento	ʒij--ʒiv
pulegii	ʒij--ʒiv
roſæ	ʒij--ʒiv
Arabicum gummi	ʒſs--ʒij
Arnica	gr. ij--gr. xii
Arum recens	gr. ij--gr. x
Aſa fœtida	gr. xij--ʒſs
Aſarum	gr. iij--ϑſs
Aurantium (flos et folium)	gr. x--ʒj

B.

Balauſtium	ʒſs--ʒiſs
Balſamum canadenſe	ϑj--ʒj
copaivæ	ϑi--ϑj
peruvianum	ϑj--ʒj
tolutanum	ϑj--ʒj
Bardana	ϑſs--ʒj
Beccabunga	ʒij--ʒiv
Benzoe	ϑſs--ʒſs
Biſtorta	ϑſs--ʒj
Bolus gallicus	ʒſs--ʒij
Borax	ϑſs--ϑij

C.

	Doses.
Calamus aromaticus	℈ss--ʒj
Camphora	gr. iij--℈j
Calomelas	gr. j--gr. xij
Canella alba	gr. x--ʒss
Cancri chelæ	ʒss--ʒij
Cantharis	gr. ¼--gr. iij
Cardamine	℈j--ʒj
Cardamomum	gr. v--℈j
Carduus	gr. x--℈ij
Caruon	℈ss--ʒj
Caryophyllum aromaticum	gr. v--℈j
Caryophyllum rubrum	℈j--ʒj
Caſcarilla	℈ss--ʒj
Caſſia fiſtularis	℥ss--℥j
Caſtoreum	gr. ij--℈j
Catechu	gr. xv--℈ij
Centaureum	℈j--ʒj
Cera	℈j--ʒj
Ceruſſa acetata	gr. ſs--gr. ij
Chamœmelum	℈ss--ʒj
Cicuta	gr. ij--℈j
Cinara	gr. v--℈j
Cinchona	℈j--ʒij
Cinnamomum	gr. v--℈j
Coccinella	gr. ij--℈ss
Cochlearia	℥ij--℥iv
Colchicum	gr. j--gr. vj
Colocynthis	gr. ij--gr. v

	Doses.
Colomba - - -	gr. x--℈ij
Confectio aromatica - -	gr. xv--ʒj
opiata - -	gr. x--ʒſs
Conſerva abſinthii maritimi -	ʒij--℥j
ari - - -	℈j--ʒj
corticis aurantii - -	ʒij--℥j
cynoſbati - - -	ʒij--℥j
lujulæ - - -	ʒij--℥j
pruni ſylveſtris - -	ʒij--℥j
roſæ rubræ - -	ʒij--℥j
ſcillæ - - -	℈j--ʒj
Contrayerva - - -	gr. x--ʒſs
Corallium - - -	ʒſs--ʒij
Coriandrum - - -	℈j--ʒj
Cornu Cervi uſtum - -	ʒſs--ʒij
Creta - - -	ʒſs--ʒij
Crocus Antimonii - - -	gr. ¼--gr. j
Crocus - - -	gr. v--℈j
Cubeba - - -	gr. v--℈j
Cuminum - - -	℈j--ʒj
Curcuma - - -	℈j--ʒj
D	
Daucus - - -	℈j--ʒj
Decoctum Cinchonæ - -	℥ij--℥vj
Cornu cervi - -	℥iv--℔ſs
hordei - -	℥iv--℔ſs
compoſitum -	℥iv--℔ſs
ſarſaparillæ - -	℥iv--℔ſs
Z	Decoctum

	Doses.
Decoctum ſarſaparillæ compoſitum -	℥iv--℔ ſs
ulmi - -	℥iv--℔ ſs
Digitalis - - -	gr. ſs--gr. ij

E.

Elaterium - - -	gr. ſs--gr. iv
Elemi - - -	gr x-. ʒſs
Electuarium caſſiæ - -	ʒj--℥iſs
ſcammonii - -	℈j--ʒj
ſennæ - -	ʒſs--℥ſs
Enula campana - -	℈j--ʒj
Eryngium - - -	ʒj--ʒiij
Extractum cacuminis geniſtæ -	ʒſs--ʒiſs
caſcarillæ - -	℈ſs--ʒſs
chamæmeli - -	℈ſs--ʒj
cinchonæ - -	℈ſs--ʒſs
cinchonæ cum reſina -	℈ſs--ʒſs
colocynthidis compoſitum -	gr. v--gr. xxv.
gentianæ - -	℈ſs--℈ij
glycyrrhizæ - -	ʒj--℥ſs
hæmatoxyli - -	℈ſs--ʒſs
hellebori nigri - -	gr. ij--℈ſs
jalapii - -	℈ſs--℈j
papaveris albi - -	gr. j--gr. v
rutæ - -	gr. x--℈j
ſabinæ - -	gr. x--ʒſs
ſennæ - -	gr. x--ʒſs

Ferri

F.

	Doses.
Ferri rubigo	gr. vi--gr. xxx
Ferrum ammoniacale	gr. ij--gr. x
tartariſatum	gr. ij--gr. x
vitriolatum	gr. i--gr. vj
Filix	ʒj--ʒſs
Flores Benzoës	gr. x--ϑj
Sulphuris	ϑj--ʒj
Fœniculum	ϑj--ʒj

G.

Galbanum	gr. x--ʒſs
Galla	gr. x--ʒſs
Gambogia	gr. ij--gr. xij
Geniſta	ϑj--ʒj
Gentiana	ϑſs--ʒj
Ginſeng	ϑj--ʒj
Glycyrrhiza	ʒſs--ʒj
Granatum	ϑſs--ʒſs
Gratiola	ϑſs--ʒſs
Guaiacum	ʒſs--ʒj
Guaiaci gummi-reſina	ϑſs--ʒſs

H.

Hæmatoxylum	ϑj--ʒj
Helleboraſter	ϑſs--ʒſs
Helleborus albus	gr. i--gr. v
niger	gr. x--ϑj

	Doses.
Hydrargyrus - - -	℥ ſs--℥ iv
acetatus - -	gr. j--gr. x
calcinatus - -	gr. ſs--gr. ij
cum creta - -	℈ſs--℥ſs
muriatus - -	gr. ⅛--gr. ſs
mitis -	gr. j--gr. xij
cum ſulphure - -	℈j--℥j
ſulphuratus ruber - -	gr. x--℥ſs
vitriolatus - -	gr. ſs--gr. iv
Hypericum - - -	℈j--℥j

I.

Jalapium - - -	gr. x--℥ſs
Inſufum gentianæ compoſitum -	℥ij--℥iv
roſæ - -	℥ij--℔ſs
ſennæ ſimplex -	℥ij--℥iv
tartariſatum - -	℥ij--℥iv
Ipecacuanha - - -	gr. x--gr. xxx
Iris - - -	℈j--℥j
Juglans, *vid.* Mat. Med.	
Juniperus - - -	ʒſs--℥j

K.

Kino - - -	gr. x--ʒſs
Kali præparatum - -	gr. x--ʒſs
acetatum - -	℈j--℥j
tartariſatum - -	ʒij--℥j
vitriolatum - -	ʒij--℥j

Lac

L.

	Doses.
Lac ammoniaci	ʒſs--ʒj
amygdalæ	ʒij--ʒv
aſæ fœtidæ	ʒſs--ʒj
Ladanum	gr. x--ʒſs
Lavendula	℈j--ʒj
Laurus	℈ſs--ʒſs
Liquor volatilis cornu cervi	ʒſs--ʒij
Lujula	ʒj--ʒij

M.

Macis	gr. x--℈j
Magneſia alba	ʒſs--ʒij
uſta	℈j--ʒj
vitriolata	ʒij--ʒj
Majorana	℈j--ʒj
Malva	ʒſs--ʒj
Manna	ʒſs--ʒij
Marrubium	℈j--ʒj
Marum	℈ſs--ʒſs
Maſtiche	℈ſs--ʒſs
Mel	ʒj--ʒj
acetatum	ʒj--ʒij
roſæ	ʒj--ʒij
ſcillæ	ʒj--ʒij
Meliſſa	℈ſs--℈ij
Mentha piperitis	℈ſs--℈ij
ſativa	℈ſs--℈ij
Mezereum	gr. j--℈ſs

	Doses.
Millepeda - - -	ʒj--ʒiij
Miſtura camphorata - -	ʒſs--ʒij
cretacea - -	ʒij--ʒiv
moſchata - -	ʒſs--ʒij
Moſchus - - -	gr. ij--ϑj
Mucilago amyli - -	ʒj--ʒj
arabici gummi - -	ʒj--ʒj
ſeminis cydonii mali -	ʒj--ʒj
tragacanthæ - -	ʒj--ʒj
Myriſticæ fructus nucleus -	gr. v--ϑj
Myrrha - -	gr. x--ʒj

N.

Naſturtium - -	ʒij—ʒvj
Natron præparatum - -	gr. x—ʒſs
tartariſatum - -	ʒſs—ʒj
vitriolatum - -	ʒſs—ʒj
Nicotiana - -	gr. ſs—gr. v
Nitrum purificatum - -	gr. x—ʒſs

O.

Oleum amygdalæ - -	ʒſs—ʒj
animale - -	gtt. x—gtt. xL
aniſi - -	gtt. v—gtt. xij
carui - -	gtt. j—gtt. v
caryophylli aromatici -	gtt. iij—gtt. vj
cinnamomi -	gtt. j—gtt. iij
juniperi baccæ - -	gtt. ij—gtt. x
lavendulæ - -	gtt. j—gtt. v
limonis - -	gtt. ij—gtt. v

	Doses.
Oleum lini - -	℥ ſs—℥ j
menthæ piperitidis -	gtt. j—gtt. iij
ſativæ -	gtt. ij—gtt. v
nucis moſchatæ -	gtt. ij—gtt. v
olivæ - -	℥ ſs—℥ j
origani - -	gtt. j—gtt. ij
petrolei - -	gtt. v—gtt. xv
pulegii - -	gtt. j—gtt. v
ricini - -	℥ ij—℥ j
roris marini -	gtt. iij—gtt. v
ſaſſafras radicis -	gtt. ij—gtt. x
ſinapeos - -	℥ ſs—℥ j
ſuccini rectificatum -	gtt. x—gtt. xxx
ſulphuratum -	gtt. x—gtt. xx
terebinthinæ -	gtt. x--gtt. xxx
rectificatum	gtt. x—gtt. xxx
vini - -	gtt. j—gtt. iv
Olibanum - -	gr. x—℥ ſs
Opium purificatum -	gr. ſs—gr. ij
Opopanax - -	gr. x—℥ ſs
Origanum - -	gr. v—ℨ j
Oſtreæ teſta - -	℥ ſs—℥ ij
Oxymel æruginis - -	gr. ij—gr. xv
colchici - -	℥ ſs—ʒ
ſcillæ - -	ʒ ſs—℥

P.

Pareira brava - -	℥ ſs—℥ j
Parietaria - -	ℨ ſs—℥ j
Pentaphyllum - -	ℨ ſs—℥ j

	Doses.
Petroleum - -	gtt. x—gtt. xxx
ſulphuratum -	gtt. x—gtt. xx
Petroſelinum - -	℈j—℈ij
Pilulæ aloës compoſita -	℈ſs—gr. xxv
cum myrrha -	℈ſs—℈j
galbani compoſitæ - -	℈ſs—ʒſs
hydrargyri - -	℈ſs—℈j
opii - -	gr. iiſs—gr. x
ſcillæ - -	℈ſs—℈j
Pimento - -	gr. v—℈j
Piper indicum - -	gr. v ℈ſs
longum - -	gr. v—℈j
nigrum - -	gr. v—℈j
Pix liquida - -	℈j—ʒj
Pulegium - -	gr. x—℈ij
Pulvis aloës cum canella -	℈ſs—℈j
cum ferro - -	℈ſs—℈j
cum guaiaco - -	℈ſs—℈j
antimonialis - -	gr. iij—gr. vj
aromaticus - -	gr. v—℈ſs
ceruſſæ compoſitus -	gr. ſs—gr. ij
chelarum cancri compoſitus -	ʒſs—ʒj
contrayervæ compoſitus -	gr. xv—ʒſs
cretæ compoſitus -	ʒſs—ʒj
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